

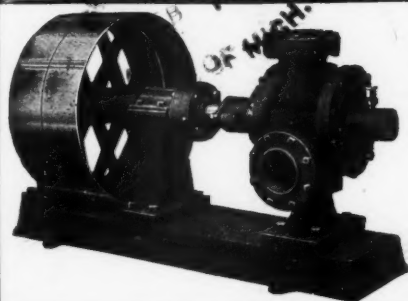
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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Chicago and New York, September 4, 1920.

No. 10.

Meat Packers' Convention Program

Plans for the annual convention of the Institute of American Meat Packers at Atlantic City, N. J., on September 13, 14 and 15, are now completed, and the official program for the convention sessions is announced in this issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Headquarters of the convention will be at the Hotel Traymore, where those attending may register and secure badges and necessary credentials.

Convention sessions are held in the convention hall of the Hotel Traymore at 2 p. m. on each of the three days of the meeting, except that on the first day the opening session will be at 10:30 a. m., a short session at which welcoming and responding addresses will be made. President Thomas E. Wilson will make his annual address, and "silver jubilee" badges will be presented to those members of the Institute firms who have completed 25 years in the industry. This will be a novel and interesting event.

The regular convention sessions are to be held from 2 to 5 o'clock each of the three afternoons, with prominent speakers each day, and reports of Institute standing committees. The latter items do not sound interesting, but they will be among the most important features of the convention, and will serve to show the amount and character of work done and planned by the Institute.

The novel convention program feature is a series of group luncheons at noon on each of the three days, at which packers may discuss the important matters of their business around the table. There will be four of these luncheons each day; they begin promptly at 12 and end at 2 sharp.

Packers have been registering for the particular luncheon they desire to attend each day. Those who have not done so should attend to that detail at once if they desire to be present at these events. Reservations may be made with the Institute offices at 22 West Monroe street, Chicago.

The American Meat Packers' Trade and Supply Association, made up of former associate members of the packers' association, meets with the packers at Atlantic City, and will hold its business session at the Hotel Traymore on Wednesday, September 15. Members of this association will occupy the mezzanine floor of the Hotel Traymore with exhibits and headquarters for their friends.

The Shore Dinner and Jubilee.

The one big entertainment feature of the convention program is the shore din-

ner and jubilee in the Pompeian room of the Hotel Ambassador, at 7 p. m. on Tuesday, September 14. This affair is under the joint auspices of the Institute and the American Meat Packers' Trade and Supply Association, and will be a dinner-dance with a high-class vaudeville program directed by Frances Rockefeller King of New York. There will be special decorations and souvenirs for the ladies, who are the special guests of the two associations at this meeting. Admission to this dinner will be confined strictly to members of the two organizations and their ladies, and tickets must be obtained at registration headquarters in the Hotel Traymore. Dress is to be informal, and everybody is expected to have the best possible time.

Attendance promises to be very representative at these gatherings. The big Chicago special train, under the direction of Chairman Arthur D. White of the Chicago committee, is already booked to capacity of its compartments and lower berths. It is a solid steel train of new equipment, leaving over the Pennsylvania railroad at 1 p. m., Chicago time, Saturday, September 11, and running on "Broadway Limited" schedule direct to Atlantic City, reaching the seashore at 10 a. m., Sunday.

A number of ladies are already booked

on this train, and reports from other sections indicate that there will be more ladies at this convention than at any meeting in the history of the industry.

The Cincinnati party, under the leadership of J. A. Wiederstein, of the John Hoffman's Sons Company, will occupy a special Pullman which will be attached to the "White Special" at Pittsburgh. Parties from other sections are headed for Atlantic City by other routes, and many from the East will motor to the convention place.

The official program of the convention is as follows:

Program of the Convention.

Monday, September 13, 1920.

10:30—Call to order by President Thomas E. Wilson; address of welcome, Mayor of Atlantic City; response to address of welcome, James S. Agar, Chicago.

11:00—President's Address.

11:30—Presentation of Silver Jubilee Badges.

11:45—Appointment of Convention Committees. Adjournment.

12:00 to 2:00 P. M.—Group Luncheons (luncheons start promptly at 12 and finish promptly at 2 p. m.): Packinghouse Practice—Chairman, Wm. B. Farris, Morris & Company. Standardized Cost Accounting—Chairman, J. H. Bliss, Swift & Company. Traffic Matters (domestic)—Chairman, George A. Blair, traffic manager, Wilson & Company. Committee to Confer with Government Officials—Chairman, Jas. S. Agar, Wm. Davies, Inc.

2:30 to 5:00—General session of Convention, President Thomas E. Wilson presiding.

Annual Reports: Committee on Public Relations, G. F. Swift, Chairman; Committee to Confer with Government Officials, Jas. S. Agar, Chairman; Committee on Bruised Livestock, Edward Morris, Chairman; Legal Committee, Thos. Creigh, Chairman.

Address, "Production Problems for Progressive Packers," Everett C. Brown, President, National Livestock Exchange.

Discussion by the membership of committee reports, and the presentation of any matters of general interest to the Institute.

Adjournment.

Tuesday, September 14, 1920.

10:30—Special meeting of the Executive Committee.

12:00 to 2:00 P. M.—Group Luncheons: Committee to Confer with Retail Dealers and Trade Associations—Chairman, J. A. Hawkinson, Allied Packers, Inc. Packinghouse Practice (second session)—Chairman, Wm. B. Farris, Morris & Company. Industrial Relations—Chairman, J. Paul Dold, Jacob Dold Packing Company. Committee on Public Relations—Chairman, G. F. Swift, Swift & Company.

2:30 to 5:00—General session of convention, President Thomas E. Wilson presiding.

Annual Reports: Committee to Confer with Livestock Producers—Chairman, Thomas E. Wilson; Committee on Packing-

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Last year when you wanted copies of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER containing the report of the Packers' Convention you couldn't get them because the supply was exhausted.

This year's Convention Number will be the usual attractive issue, containing the only complete and official report of the convention, profusely illustrated. Its advertising pages will be a comprehensive trade directory, both of packers and those who deal with packers.

If you want one or more copies of this Convention Number, ORDER THEM NOW. Otherwise we may not be able to fill your order. Price, 50 cents each, postpaid. Send your orders to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Old Colony Building, Chicago, or 116 Nassau street, New York.

house Practice—Chairman, Wm. B. Faris; Finance Committee—Chairman, J. Ogden Armour; Committee on Eradication of Livestock Diseases—Chairman, W. H. Gehrmann.

Address, "The Supply Association," J. P. Brunt, President, American Meat Packers' Trade and Supply Association.

Discussion by the membership of committee reports and the presentation of any matters of general interest to the Institute.

Adjournment.

7:00—Shore dinner, dance and entertainment at Hotel Ambassador, the American Meat Packers' Trade and Supply Association and the Institute co-operating. Informal.

Wednesday, September 15, 1920.

12:00 to 2:00 P. M.—Group Luncheons: Traffic Matters (export)—Chairman, John O. Kobzina, Swift & Company. Eradication of Livestock Diseases—Chairman, W. H. Gehrmann, Kohrs Packing Company. Bruised Livestock—Chairman, Edward Morris, Morris & Company. (Note: The above two meetings are combined.) Foreign Relations and Trade—Chairman, S. T. Nash, Cleveland Provision Company. Finance—Chairman, J. Ogden Armour, Armour & Company. (Note: The above two meetings are combined.)

2:30 to 5:00—General session of convention, President Thomas E. Wilson presiding.

Annual Reports: Committee to Confer with Retail Dealers and Trade Associations—Chairman, J. A. Hawkinson; Committee on Foreign Relations and Trade—Chairman, S. T. Nash; Traffic Committee—Chairman, Chas. E. Herrick.

Address, Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Address, "The Attitude of Industry Toward Women as a Force for Public Opinion," Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid, advertising manager, the New York Tribune.

Address, "Work of the Sanitary Committee of the Chicago Livestock Exchange in Tuberculosis Control," H. R. Smith, livestock commissioner, Chicago Exchange.

Discussion by the membership of committee reports and the presentation of any matters of general interest to the Institute.

Unfinished business.

Report of the Resolutions Committee.

Report of the Auditing Committee.

Report of the Obituary Committee.

Report of the Nominating Committee.

Election of officers.

Adjournment.

Reforms in Ocean Bill of Lading

One of the constructive efforts of the Institute of American Meat Packers during the past year has been the work of the Traffic Committee in advocating reforms in bills of lading, both domestic and foreign. The ocean bill of lading required in transporting meat products on shipboard has been one of the chief abuses with which exporting packers have had to contend, and this the Traffic Committee has sought to have amended.

Charles E. Herrick, vice-president of the Brennan Packing Co., Chicago, and chairman of the Institute's Traffic Committee, has filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission the Institute's suggested modification of the drastic conditions in the port bill of lading tentatively suggested by the United States Shipping Board.

In his letter to Secretary McGirt of the Commission, dated August 25, Mr. Herrick says:

"As per the request of the Commission in connection with the partial reopening of Docket No. 4844, I am enclosing herewith ten copies of a memorandum bill of lading which embodies the views of the Traffic Committee of the Institute of American Meat Packers.

"You will note that, as a basis for reconsideration, we used the port bill of lading tentatively suggested by the United States Shipping Fleet Corporation, showing in a parallel column the suggested changes, if any, all of which are fully explained in the key at the top of page one.

"While, as stated, this form was originally intended as a port bill of lading, it was our recommendation that the changes and conditions suggested by us be used not only in the port bills of lading but also as the conditions applicable to the ocean movement on shipments handled on through export bills of lading. This suggestion is predicated on the theory that the terms and conditions of the through bill of lading should be, so far as the water carriage is concerned, identical with the port bill of lading.

"We urge that the inland conditions of the through bill of lading conform to the

conditions prescribed by the Commission in its prior decision and particularly in the following conditions:

"1. That the measure of damages be that which was considered proper by the United States Supreme Court in the McCoull-Dinsmore case.

"2. That the time limit for filing claims be not less than nine months, the limit conceded as reasonable by the rail carriers in the former hearings.

"This organization also respectfully urges that hearings on this very important matter be not confined to Washington, but that a subsequent hearing be held in Chicago so that our members may attend with a minimum loss of time."

In the printed form accompanying the letter, the original conditions proposed by the Shipping Board are set out in the left-hand column, while immediately opposite, in the right-hand column, the Institute's

suggested substitute is printed. The key explaining the purpose of different styles of type used very readily explains deletions, additions and changes.

Of the twenty-five original sections proposed, fourteen are approved, one is suggested for deletion and radical changes are proposed in the remaining sections.

A great deal of consideration has been given this subject by the members of the Traffic Committee, all of them being experts in this particular line of work, and the modifications are designed to meet the needs of shippers of export meat products.

The committee suggests the elimination of a great deal of excessive verbiage usually employed in contracts of this character, and which is generally used to confuse the inexperienced shipper and to defeat the payment of his legitimate claims.

Copies of the suggested form have been furnished to the underwriters, Millers' National Federation, Illinois Manufacturers' Association, National Industrial Traffic League, Chicago Association of Commerce, Board of Trade of Chicago, Chamber of Commerce of the United States and about 35 other national organizations. All have been asked to co-operate.

Hearings were to have been held at Washington on this matter on September 20. It is now announced that these hearings have been transferred to Chicago, and will be held there on the date named, thus giving packers a better opportunity to be heard.

PACKERS' STOCK YARDS PLAN.

Plans of the certain large packers to dispose of their stockyards and terminal holdings, as required by the dissolution decree of February, 1920, were submitted to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for approval on August 31.

The packers outlined a plan whereby their yard interest will be acquired by F. H. Prince Co. of Boston, who intend to organize a holding company to take over the purchased shares, the packers being required by the arrangement terms to retain a minority stock interest in the holding corporation. The plan contemplates interesting livestock producers as widely as possible as stockholders in these yards.

In their petition to the court the packers set forth that they had found it impossible to dispose of their share separately at the same time, and asked permission to carry out the proposed deal with the Prince company, which will involve the formation of a consolidated company to operate the yards and terminal facilities.

Recognizing that some question might arise in the mind of the court, the packers ask an order approving the plan to retain that minority interest "upon the understanding that no defendant, the petitioner herein, shall at any time, either individually or jointly own a controlling interest in any such stockyard company or stockyards terminal railroad."

Because some details of the proposal remain to be worked out, counsel for the packers got permission to file amendments by Sept. 21. The department of justice was given until Sept. 28 to submit any objections and the matter was set down by Justice Siddons for hearing on Oct. 7.

Stop! Look! Listen!

Do You Realize the Importance of Your Accounting and Cost System?

The Committee on Standardized Cost Accounting expects to present three pamphlets on Packing House Accounting at the Atlantic City Convention as follows:

1. Theory of Packing House Accounting.
2. Cattle Cost Figuring.
3. Accounting for Hog Business.

These will be presented at the Accountant's Group Luncheon Monday, September 13. Have you reserved your seats for this occasion? Come and get new ideas on Packing House Accounting procedure. Space is limited. **YOUR ACCOUNTANTS SHOULD ATTEND.** Wire or write the Institute of American Meat Packers, 22 West Monroe Street, Chicago AT ONCE for reservations.

MUTTON AND BEEF SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA

Shortage in Some States and Glut of Meat in Others

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, Aug. 4, 1920.

The most notable incident in the live-stock and meat situation in Australia has been the break-up of the drought under the influence of general rains. The position, especially in New South Wales, was the most serious in the last two decades, for the dry spell had extended over two years and the losses of stock were enormous, especially of sheep. The exact number lost cannot be stated at present, but the drought has practically been the ruin of hundreds of owners. It was beginning to assume a serious phase in Queensland also, and dry weather had been experienced in some of the other states to a lesser degree.

The relief came somewhat unexpectedly to the great grazing areas of the commonwealth, as rains are not expected in the two northern states, where most of the stock are held, in the middle of the winter. But that has been the case on this occasion. Unfortunately, in a sense, the rains in New South Wales partook of the nature of heavy floods over the western plains, and the rising of the waters led to the loss of thousands of sheep from drowning. Of course, there was also a certain percentage of loss from cold weather, the sheep being too weak to stand the strain.

It is important to consider how these rains are going to affect the meat position. Usually there is an immediate rise in the price of stock, owing to men with grazing holdings desiring to stock up, and others with stock desiring to hold them when they get grass again. That has been the case in this instance and the sale yards have been bare in consequence. Queensland will be able to supply a certain number of sheep to New South Wales to stock up again, but such a lot of land owners have been struck hard that it will be a long time before the usual amount of mutton will be available for export.

The New South Wales government—where a Labor cabinet has just taken office—in consequence of the shortage of mutton has decided to stop exporting and to inform the Imperial Government that all available stocks of suitable frozen mutton in hand will be distributed for local consumption. It is proposed to sell this to the trade at 2d. and 3d. per lb. less than the ruling rates.

It is intended to watch the prices in the retail shops, and if necessary cut off supplies from those who are overcharging the public. It is claimed that by this means prices will be regulated and kept within reasonable limits. Butchers who sell frozen mutton will be required to display placards to that effect.

A Better Situation in Beef.

The position in regard to beef is not nearly so bad, as the season in Queensland has been fairly good in parts, especially in the north, where most of the export cattle are raised. Moreover, the shutting down for this season of Vestey's works at Darwin has caused some thousands of cattle to travel into the works in Queensland for treatment. In fact, a good export season was expected in North Queensland.

The difficulty there and in South Queensland has been to get the cold stores cleared quickly enough to keep the meat

factories running. Already there have been some stoppages—so much so as to cause a good deal of anxiety to the trade in Queensland. Appeals for more refrigerated vessels have been in vain; both the southern parts of Australia and New Zealand have had also to be catered for, and there are not enough boats to go around.

At this moment it is not clear what the position will be. Some temporary relief has been obtained, but some of the works in South Queensland are likely to close down prematurely consequent on the shortage, while the northern works are merely opening and shutting as the stores are cleared and glutted.

These supplies are not likely to help the New South Wales consumers, who are so short of beef and mutton, as there are no coastal steamers fitted with refrigerated space to carry the beef from one state to another. The only course is to follow the old practice of conveying the cattle on the hoof, and already a large number are on their way in order to reap the benefit of the good market that exists in Sydney and other towns of New South Wales.

Absence of Labor Troubles.

The best feature of the meat season in Queensland, however, has been the absence of industrial strife. As shown in previous letters, some of the works in North Queensland in past seasons have had to close up on account of the action of extremists and radicals in instigating strikes and go-slow methods.

The Arbitration Court has fixed a good wage for the employees and they seem to have had their fill of idleness and industrial disturbances for the present. In commenting on this phase it may be mentioned that the continual troubles at Darwin led to the decision not to open Vestey's works this season; the possibility is that if they had resumed the season would have seen an absence of any disturbances.

Naturally, very high prices are being paid for stock at the sale yards in the various capitals. In Sydney up to £30 per head for cattle is common. In Melbourne the rates are also high, as although the state government has released frozen mut-

ton at 6d. and lamb at 7d. per lb., equivalent to the rates charged the Imperial Government plus charges, the public did not respond, but preferred to pay higher prices for freshly-killed mutton. At Adelaide as much as £5 per head was paid for merino wethers on the place of raising.

The Government of South Australia has been concerned over the shortage of stock for killing, and as a result of conferences with the abattoirs board and the master butchers the frozen meat in stores was made available for local consumption at Adelaide, the capital. The meat is supplied to the butchers at 6½d. per lb. in the carcass at the stores, and 7d. delivered in the city. The agreement provides that this meat must be retailed at not more than 8d. per lb. from the forequarter and 9d. from the hindquarter. Precautions are being taken to prevent any profiteering.

Government Abattoirs in West Australia.

The new works at Wyndham, Western Australia, are in full swing. Last year they treated 9,200 head of cattle, but it is expected that this total will be greatly exceeded this year. In one month 2,000 head were put through. These works are owned by the Government, which contemplates greatly increasing the storage accommodation. The intention is to quadruple the capacity, bringing it up to 4,000 tons. Meat-works are also being erected in the same state at Carnarvon and Fremantle, the former in the north and the latter in the populous south. The work is proceeding slowly, owing to the difficulty in obtaining material.

Practically all the meat being exported from the commonwealth is consigned to Great Britain. The owners of stores in the southern part of Australia are anxious lest the works be not cleared before the new export season for mutton commences. At recent date there were about 1,300,000 carcasses in stores in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, with 60,000 quarters of beef, all the property of the Imperial Government. As already stated, some of this is being drawn upon to make good the shortage of local supplies. It is not expected that this will impose a very serious drain on supplies, as Australians are not partial to frozen meat.

It is now taken as granted that the contract with the Imperial Government will not terminate until three months after the conclusion of peace with the last of the enemy belligerents. This respite is not

(Continued on page 34.)

Meat and Live Stock Situation in August

In a review of the meat and livestock situation as it existed during the month of August, the Institute of American Meat Packers discusses it first from the consumer's standpoint, and then from the standpoint of the producer, as follows:

From the Consumer's Standpoint.

The outstanding feature in the meat situation during August was the heavy differential between the different grades of meat and the differential between various cuts from the same grade.

For example, the difference between steer loins and cow loins ranged as high as 20 to 25 cents a pound. The differential between the best grade of fresh beef from steers and fresh beef from cows reached 8 to 10 cents a pound. The heavy demand for choice beef toward the end of the month sent the price of best live cattle to the highest point since last January.

Similarly there has been a wide difference in the wholesale prices of various cuts from the same animal. With a reduced hog supply, there has been a good demand for fresh pork, which is marketed from current production. The prices of smoked meats have been somewhat lower than during July.

Light hogs are still at a premium, since the people want chops from light loins.

Loins weighing from fourteen to sixteen pounds have been selling at wholesale six to eight cents a pound cheaper than loins weighing from eight to ten pounds. Experienced pork men insist that chops from the heavier loins are just as good. Some even maintain that the heavier hog is more likely to be well finished.

Moreover, fresh pork shoulders which are quite nutritious and palatable, have been selling very cheaply as compared with loins (whence come pork chops) from the same animal. Bellies from heavy hogs have been selling at wholesale for less than the dressed carcass cost. The belly, the bacon cut, is one of the choice cuts of the hog, but heavy bellies are at a disadvantage.

The spread between "choice" cuts and those which are less popular is quite wide in the case of both beef and pork.

The price of lard shows little change, the tone of the market being slightly better. September lard on August 30 last year was \$27.67 per 100 pounds. On August 30 this year, September lard closed at \$18.45.

September ribs closed on August 30, 1919, at \$21.87; on August 30, 1920, at \$15.95.

From the Producer's Standpoint.

Two elements in the August situation (Continued on page 37.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises W. B. Farris, general superintendent Morris & Company; Myrick D. Harding, general superintendent Armour & Company; Jacob Moog, vice-president Wilson & Company; F. J. Gardner, general superintendent Swift & Company; John Robertson, general superintendent Miller & Hart; and Arthur Cushman, general superintendent Allied Packers, Inc.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

MEAT PACKING COSTS.

An inquiry from a foreign reader is as follows:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

Could you give us information concerning the cost of production of corned beef? We should also like data on the cost of freezing meat, in Chicago for example. We should also be glad to have you give us information on the cost of dressing meat.

The cost of corned beef depends entirely as to what your meat is costing you. Figuring beef trimmings were worth 12½¢ per pound, the cost of one-pound cans complete is 24¢. This cost includes labor, supplies, overhead expenses, etc.

The cost of freezing meat is also a question as to what class of meat is being frozen. If carcasses of beef are being frozen, the cost in its entirety would no

doubt be less than 25 to 50-pound packages. The modern plant freezing carcass beef figures it costs about 3½¢ to 4¢ per hundredweight. This includes all expenses, such as investment, supplies, labor, etc.

In regard to the cost of dressing meat, we assume that this inquiry refers to the labor cost on killing cattle. The cost on killing cattle depends to a very great extent on the size and modern conditions of the place where the killing is done. A fair average at the present time would be around 90¢ per head. This 90¢ covers all

labor from the time the cattle are received until they go into the car door or are shipped for disposition. The cost of dressing hogs, labor alone, on the above basis, runs from 16¢ to 18¢ per head, covering the same features as described on beef killing.

RECIPES FOR KOSHER SALAMI.

The following inquiry was received from a packer in Pennsylvania:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

Please give us a good recipe for kosher salami.

The following formula makes a very good kosher salami: Use 75 lbs. boneless chucks and 25 lbs. brisket fat per 100 lbs. of meat. Seasoning is as follows: 3½ lbs. salt, 5 oz. ground white pepper, 3 oz. whole white pepper, 6 oz. sugar, 2 oz. garlic, 2 oz. saltpetre.

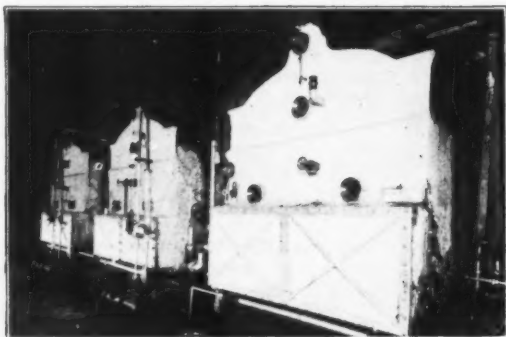
Grind the beef through ¼-in. plate on Enterprise hasher, and brisket fat through ¼-in. plate on Enterprise hasher. Put in mixing machine and mix for three minutes, adding spices. Spread meat on racks in cooler for 48 hours, temperature of cooler to be 38°. Stuff in beef weasands, then hang in dry room for 24 hours in a temperature of 65° to 70°. Smoke for 10 hours; first for 8 hours in a temperature of 120° in the smokehouse, last 2 hours running smokehouse temperature up to 155°.

What Is It?

What is the fundamental feature in packinghouse operation? Is it organization, good product, full yields, low cost of production, good service, uniform product—or what?

Send your answer to this question to the Committee on Packinghouse Practice, and if possible make your reservation for the two group luncheons at the Institute convention at Atlantic City, N. J., September 13 and 14, at which this subject is to be discussed.

To know the answer spells success or failure in your business, Mr. Packer!



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THE PACKERS CONVENTION

This is the last issue of THE NA-
TIONAL PROVISIONER which will reach
its readers before the annual gathering of
the men representing the meat packing
industry of the country, which takes place
at Atlantic City, N. J., on September 13, 14
and 15.

The importance of this year's gathering
cannot be overestimated. "Conditions sur-

rounding the meat packing industry are
still unsettled," says President Thomas E.
Wilson, of the Institute of American Meat
Packers, in a final statement concerning
the whys and wherefores of the conven-
tion. "No one can predict what is going
to happen tomorrow. Influences which af-
fect the operations of the business are
not confined to local problems; in some
instances they embrace problems which
are worldwide."

The situation as it is today in the pack-
inghouse industry requires careful con-
sideration from everyone in the business.
The problems of the industry are the
problems of the individual packer. At a
convention like this the individual hears
his fellows discuss their problems, and
has an opportunity to talk about his own.
He gets the benefit of massed experience
and massed advice, and a resume of the
work his organization committees have
been doing for him throughout the past
year.

A study of the official convention pro-
gram, printed on another page of this
issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
shows that the Atlantic City gathering is
far from a frivolous affair. The social
side, so necessary to all humans, will not
be neglected; indeed, it will be delight-
fully emphasized. But the main point to
remember is that the packer who misses
this meeting misses things which may
mean many dollars to him in his busi-
ness.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

A strong belief in a gradual and nat-
ural readjustment of business conditions
without financial disorder or any sudden
economic calamity is expressed by the
Committee on Statistics and Standards
of the Chamber of Commerce of the
United States in its semi-annual bulletin
on crop and general business conditions.
Tight money, unrest of labor, the loosened
bonds in some phases of social life, the
Russian-Poland war, the high cost of ne-
cessities are enumerated as disturbing
business factors, but in the opinion of the
committee there is no need to become
panicky over any of these matters.

There seems to be a widespread feeling
that business will probably continue good
for the remainder of the year. Amid all
the cross currents and eddies of the in-
dustrial situation a definite trend seems
to be slowly developing toward a gradu-
ally increasing gain of supply upon de-
mand and a somewhat lower level of
prices, the committee reports.

The promise now, and it is almost ful-
filled, is almost three billion bushels of
corn, eight hundred million bushels of

wheat, both winter and spring, and for a
cotton yield of about twelve and a half
million bales. Cotton, however, is not a
safe reckoning as yet. There will be more
oats than last year, and more tobacco,
which is everywhere good, more potatoes,
more rice, about the largest crop on re-
cord; more sugar, both cane and beet, and
especially a hay crop of such proportions
as should have a marked effect in reduc-
ing the cost of livestock, and of dairy and
poultry products, in the opinion of the
committee.

The problems which now confront the
farmer are what the future holds for him
in the way of prices for his products and
whether adequate transportation will be
forthcoming to move harvest yields to
market, says the report. Upon the solu-
tion of this latter problem hangs the vol-
ume of business in all agricultural sec-
tions, which means by far the greater part
of the country. From every state and
every section comes the complaint of the
lack of cars as the greatest of all handi-
caps to the transaction of business, and
one of the moving causes of the continu-
ance of high prices.

While ranges and pastures, save here
and there, are generally in good shape,
the livestock industry is not in a prosper-
ous condition on the whole, the committee
finds. The general statement is that the
feed is much too high in proportion to the
price of livestock. There is a general be-
lief that there are fewer cattle and hogs
in the country than at this time last year,
but probably as many sheep. Experience
has shown, however, that these estimates
are necessarily not very dependable at
times. In some census years they have
been very far from the mark on the basis
of taking census returns as the correct
estimates.

The poultry and dairy industries are
steadily increasing in all sections, despite
high prices of feed, the report says. In
some sections farmers have largely ceased
home dairy industry because of the great
demand from large cities for whole milk,
that is, milk from which the cream has
not been separated. In nearly every part
of the south the blooded cow of high de-
gree and lengthy pedigree is a familiar
sight, where a generation ago was only to
be found the solitary, tick-infested scrub
animal.

In some of the Northwestern states it
will take time to replace the herds which
were so badly depleted by the drought
and heat of last year. The wool market
is very dull and prices are low. On the
whole the situation seems promising,
though the road ahead is not entirely
clear.

TRADE GLEANINGS

G. Ober & Sons, Baltimore, Md., plan to establish a fertilizer plant in New Bern, N. C.

P. H. Varn will erect an addition to his packinghouse in Knights, Fla., and install new machinery.

The Mutual Fertilizer Co., Savannah, Ga., has increased its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$300,000.

Swift & Company's plant at Allentown, Pa., was damaged by fire, August 26, to the extent of \$40,000.

The Emil Sileoff Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo., has purchased the site for a new \$500,000 plant, which it plans to erect.

Fire damaged the plant of Swift & Company at Tampa, Fla., August 25, causing an estimated loss of \$75,000 to \$100,000.

The Lincoln Packing & Provision Co. has commenced the work of erecting its new smokehouse at West Lincoln, Nebr.

The Ottawa Provision Co. has been incorporated at Toledo, O., with a capital of \$10,000. J. Kellmer and C. Peterson are the incorporators.

The Turin Gin & Fertilizer Co. has been incorporated in Turin, Ga., with a capital of \$50,000. Edgar Dominick, R. H. Dominick and J. B. Nixon are the incorporators.

The Royal Feed & Milling Co., Memphis, Tenn., has purchased the plant of the Union Seed & Fertilizer Co. at Meridian, Miss., which was formerly the plant of the Mississippi Cotton Oil Co.

Fire destroyed more than 1,700 hams in the smokehouse of the Maescher & Co. pork packing plant, Cincinnati, O., on Aug. 21. The fire was confined to the smokehouse, but the loss will probably amount to \$5,000.

C. C. Walsh has been made superintendent of the Schalker Packing Co. plant at Leavenworth, Kans. Mr. Walsh has been a Government meat inspector for the past thirteen years and for the last three years has been Government supervisor of the Schalker plant.

Kingan & Co. will build six extensions to its plant in Richmond, Va., at a cost of about \$200,000. The new structures include an enlargement to the power house more than doubling its capacity, a new general storage building, a general shop and repair building, a new building for the manufacture of lard, and a plant for manufacturing bone dust and other fertilizers.

IN TOUCH WITH FOREIGN TRADE.

The foreign commerce department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is endeavoring through proper channels to see to it that the National Chamber gets promptly in touch with important delegations of business men and individual business men coming to the United States from foreign countries. In this connection letters have been sent to American Chambers of Commerce in various foreign countries, and to commercial

attaches of foreign governments in Washington, asking them to keep the National Chamber informed of foreign delegations coming to the United States. The National Chamber has been assured of the co-operation of the United States Department of Commerce and the State Department in this work.

REPORT ON MIDLAND PACKING CO.

It is reported from Sioux City, Iowa, that the three federal receivers of the Midland Packing Company, the \$8,000,000 Sioux City concern, have filed with the clerk of the federal court the report of the auditors who made an investigation of the company's affairs. In addition to alleging many irregularities in the financial management of the company, action is recommended against Tom G. Taylor, "financial director," who, according to the report, was paid a considerable part of \$2,168,236 in cash commissions for promoting stock sales. The receivers' report was signed by H. G. McMillan and J. A. Johnson. C. H. Burlingame, the third receiver, who was an officer of the company during its promotion, was expected to file a minority report.

PROPOSALS

Proposals for Flour, Cereal Products, Canned Goods, Dried Fruit, Etc., Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., Aug. 20, 1920. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope: "Proposal for Flour, Dried Fruit," etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 3940 South Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.," will be received until 10 o'clock a. m., of Sept. 20, 1920, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with beans, canned goods, corn meal, cracked wheat, dried fruit, flour, hominy, rolled oats, etc., for use during the fiscal year ending July 30, 1921. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., or the U. S. Indian Warehouses at Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco, Calif. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid. CATO SELLS, Commissioner.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Hogs Firmer—Receipts Moderate—Distribution Fair—Exports Light.

The hog market has developed a better tone and has shown some improvement in the past week. The receipts have decreased and this has had a considerable bearing on the general position of supplies of fresh meats and to a certain extent this has been reflected in the market for cured meats. The average price of hogs has now improved to such a point that the middle of the week the top was over \$16 and this has brought a steadier feeling in futures.

The situation as to hogs seems to be very uncertain. The market has naturally reflected the smaller movement while the action of the feed markets has been steadily downward with a sharp break the middle of the week in cash corn so that there is an apparent profit in feeding at present, although this is not regarded as sufficiently heavy to make any material difference in the underlying feeding situation.

A good deal of attention has been directed to the persistently small shipments of product from leading packing points. During the past week the shipments of cut meats from Chicago were only one-half of the corresponding week the preceding year, while fresh meat shipments decreased 21,000,000 lbs., lard decreased nearly 6,000,000 lbs., cheese decreased 5,400,000 lbs., butter decreased 3,000,000 lbs. and there was a heavy falling off of shipments of hides, possibly reflecting the smaller packing operations.

Exports continued disappointingly light. During the past week the shipments of lard were only 7,100,000 lbs. from Atlantic ports and the shipments of meat were less than 8,000,000 lbs. This very limited movement of meats and lard is a decided disappointment compared with claims recently made. The shipments of lard for the week followed a total of only 4,700,000 lbs. the

previous week but compared also with a small movement last year, 5,500,000 lbs. The shipments of meat showed a decrease for the week of about 21,000,000 lbs. and a decrease compared with last year of 20,000,000 lbs.

The exports of provisions for the month of July and for the 7 months since January 1st still further reflect this heavy decrease. During the seven months the decrease in bacon has been 473,000,000 lbs., decrease in hams and shoulders, 860,000,000 lbs., and decrease in lard 195,000,000 lbs. The decrease in beef products has also been important, the reduction of canned fresh and pickled beef being 59,000,000 lbs. for the seven months. The details for the months and for the seven months (000 omitted) follows:

	July	1920	1919	Jan. 1-July 31.	1920	1919
Beef, canned	5,218	5,392	21,872	44,747		
Beef, fresh	5,507	8,676	82,182	106,217		
Beef, pickled	1,973	3,301	15,374	27,123		
Pork, pickled	2,926	2,393	24,470	16,390		
Bacon	31,563	17,679	395,457	868,203		
Hams and shoulders	8,385	47,453	132,412	492,819		
Lard, lbs.	47,061	68,192	333,332	528,140		
Neutral lard	1,883	2,581	16,216	16,669		
Lard compounds	1,988	6,360	18,801	103,940		
Oleo oil	3,833	3,737	39,791	40,759		
Cottonseed oil	3,681	10,321	103,454	145,826		

The monthly Chicago stock statement showed a decrease for the month of only a million pounds of lard, against a decrease last year of thirteen million pounds. The decrease in ribs was about 2½ million pounds against a decrease of about 7½ million last year. The total stock of lard is just about three times as large as a year ago, while last month it was only about double that of the same time last year. The total decrease in all meats was 18,000,000 lbs., compared with a decrease of 15,000,000 lbs. a year ago. The decrease in the total stock brings the quantity down to only seven million pounds over last year, against an excess last month of ten million pounds. The comparative figures follow:

	1920	1919	1920	1919
	Aug. 31.	July 31.	Aug. 31.	July 31.
Pork, new, bbls.	20	21	3	3
Pork, other	34	38	35	25
Lard, new, lbs.	85,220	86,027	20,521	25,592
Lard, old, lbs.	3	3	100	100
Lard, other, lbs.	10,040	10,289	12,290	20,086
Lard, total	95,262	96,318	32,781	45,779
Short rib sides, lbs.	12,959	15,447	5,090	5,845
Total meats, lbs.	137,602	155,674	139,640	145,944

The deliveries on September contracts were heavy, as expected, the tenders of lard amounting to 18,750,000 lbs., short ribs 2,500,000 lbs. and of pork 6,250 bbls. The effect of these deliveries was to cause a quick decline, temporarily, but the market closed on the 1st only slightly below the previous week.

PORK—The market has been quiet, with consuming demand small and export interest lacking. At New York mess was quoted at \$32@33, family \$44.50 and short clears \$37.50@39.50. At Chicago mess was quotable at \$24.60.

LARD—The market at the seaboard has been very quiet with demand unimportant. There have been persistent rumors from the West, however, of export demand, packers claiming quite fair sales. Prices, however, have not been more than steady. At New York prime western was quoted at \$19.35@19.45; mid-western \$19.05@19.15; city 18½¢ nominal; refined to the continent 21½¢; South American 21½¢; Brazil kegs 22½¢ and compound at 16½¢@17½¢, according to quantity and brand. At Chicago loose lard was quoted at 50¢ under September, and leaf lard around 18½¢.

BEEF—The market is very quiet but is steadily held. Demand generally is disappointing. Mess was quoted at \$18@19; packet \$19@20; family \$22@24, and extra India mess at \$38@40.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

THE PORK PRODUCT SITUATION.

In the twenty principal livestock markets of the country there were received so far this year 22,515,000 hogs as against 25,052,500 in a like period of 1919. The receipts of hogs will probably be light for some time to come, says W. G. Press & Co., in their market review. The quality is running very uneven. The receipts are made up principally of very light hogs and heavy sows. A recent report on hogs in the country indicates 12.8 per cent less than a year ago.

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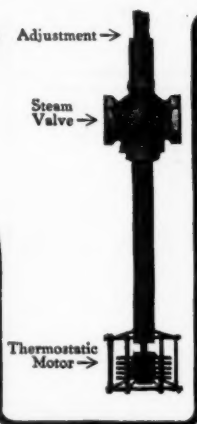
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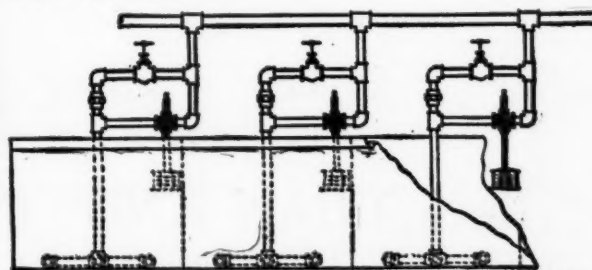
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"Another thing that must be taken into consideration the coming year is the weight. There will be lighter weights next year than this, even if the corn crop be large. A great many hogs were kept on feed this year with no advantage to the hog raiser, owing to the lack of railroad transportation. We do not anticipate cheap hogs this winter, for we do not think the supply will be equal to the demand. Parts of this year hogs were cheap compared to corn. Next year the opposite might exist.

"A report just issued by the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers states there are only 3½ lbs. of meat for every person in the Dominion now in cold storage in Canada. The average consumption is 137 lbs. a year for each person. A year's requirements, therefore, totals 1,233 million lbs. The quantity of meat in storage now is equal to 15½ days' supply for the Dominion and

the quantity actually ready is equal to 9½ days' supply. This forecasts a good demand for hog products from Canada the coming winter.

"The exports of hog products from Nov. 1st, 1919, to Aug. 1st, 1920, were 519,666,259 lbs. of lard as against 359,176,167 lbs. for previous corresponding period. Bacon and hams, 853,259,714 lbs., as against 1,724,217,793 lbs. for previous corresponding period. This is a decrease in hams and bacon of 870,958,079 lbs. Nevertheless, hams this summer have sold at record prices and our stocks are light as compared to previous years. Now, with less hogs next year and an improved export trade in hams, we see little relief ahead in prices of hams.

"Lard has been the stumbling block in hog products, principally from the lack of export demand. They cannot do without our lard permanently, as it is the one article of food Europe needs most. Now that the domestic lard season is on and foreign demand shows improvement, lard should sell higher for at least the next two or three months.

"The fat back trade that has been dragging along all summer and has helped to increase our lard supply through the tank, is finding relief. Good-sized lots of fat backs are being shipped right along now to Europe. The demand from that source is also good on other cuts."

MEAT EXPORTS IN JULY.

Official reports of exports of meat and dairy products for the month of July show a decrease in total value compared to July, 1919, of over 71 million dollars. The seven months ending July, 1920, show a decrease of over 460 million dollars compared to the same period in 1919.

Pickled pork and oleo oil both gained slightly during July, as compared to July, 1919, and bacon showed a decided increase. For the seven months ending July, 1920, however, exports of bacon were only 395,456,861 pounds, compared to 868,203,870 pounds in the same period of the previous year. Hams and shoulders showed a decrease of 360,407,477 pounds for the seven months' period and fresh beef a decrease of 24,035,487 pounds. Pickled pork alone increased during the seven months, its gain being 8,100,376 pounds.

Exports for the month of July compare as follows:

	July, 1920.	July, 1919.
Beef, canned, lbs.	5,217,838	5,392,104
Value	\$1,308,067	\$2,043,476
Beef, fresh, lbs.	5,506,812	8,675,947
Value	1,043,559	2,007,758
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	1,973,004	3,301,064
Value	257,953	328,011
Oleo oil, lbs.	3,833,162	3,737,120
Value	805,533	1,208,124
Bacon, lbs.	31,562,761	17,679,193
Value	7,125,289	40,294,751
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	8,385,089	47,452,834
Value	2,183,146	15,844,687
Lard, lbs.	47,061,422	68,191,734
Value	10,419,718	24,258,401
Neutral lard, lbs.	1,883,492	2,581,423
Value	430,282	947,992
Pork, pickled, lbs.	2,926,247	2,392,615
Value	589,948	710,029
Lard compound, lbs.	1,987,677	6,359,713
Value	452,857	1,723,132

Comparative figures for the first seven months of 1919 and 1920 follow:

	Seven months ending July 1920.	1919.
Beef, canned, lbs.	21,872,477	44,747,256
Value	\$5,357,628	\$17,378,541
Beef, fresh, lbs.	82,181,695	106,217,182
Value	16,411,215	25,089,415
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	15,374,164	27,123,447
Value	2,313,155	5,641,588
Oleo oil, lbs.	39,790,825	40,750,453
Value	10,197,399	11,512,330
Bacon, lbs.	395,456,861	868,203,870
Value	99,715,034	273,460,822
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	132,411,696	492,819,143
Value	35,908,668	156,365,586
Lard, lbs.	333,332,416	528,139,790
Value	82,156,245	192,444,026
Neutral lard, lbs.	16,216,048	16,669,089
Value	4,156,846	5,484,260
Pork, pickled, lbs.	24,469,639	16,369,263
Value	5,152,341	4,221,703
Lard compounds, lbs.	18,801,004	103,940,148
Value	4,685,941	25,711,799

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market the past week has been rather quiet and the undertone was easier. However, sales were reported of 200 drums of special loose at 10c, which is the lowest level of the season. The demand has continued exceptionally quiet due in a good part to the lack of export interest and to the slow demand from soap manufacturers. Foreign tallows continue to press on the domestic market on the advances and tend to keep the undertone easy. While offerings have not been large it has been necessary to make concessions to affect sales. At New York Prime City was quoted at 9c nominal, special loose 10c and edible 13c nominal.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market was barely steady, although no important sales were reported. The weakness in tallow and conditions existing in the soap trade, however, are against the market. Offerings are firmly held, but this fails to induce any consuming demand to speak of. At New York oleo was quoted at 14½c nominal.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—The market has been dull but was steady. Extra oleo at New York was quoted at 20½c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market has been dull but is firmly held. Pure refined was quoted at \$1.42 a gallon, extra No. 1 \$1.22, No. 1 \$1.17 and prime \$1.20.

LARD OIL.—The market continues quiet but is firm. Prime winter was quoted at \$1.80@1.85, extra No. 1 \$1.22, No. 1 \$1.17 and No. 2 \$1.15.

GREASES.—The market is very quiet and was unsteady. Consumers continue to hold off and some low grades are pressing for sale. At New York yellow was quoted at 8@8½. Choice house at 8@8½; brown 8@8½ and white at 10@13c, depending on quality.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending Aug. 28, 1920, with comparisons:

	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '19, to Aug. 28, 1920.
	Week ended Aug. 28, 1920.	Week ended Aug. 30, 1919.	
United Kingdom	541	200	1,995
Continent	541	200	13,402
So. and Cent. Amer.	1,000	1,000	4,596
West Indies	410	1,000	15,026
P. N. A. Colonies	5,783		5,783
Other countries			3,044
Total	951	2,200	43,816

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

United Kingdom	2,967,600	8,659,900	498,744,000
Continent	5,209,200	11,449,425	346,847,350
So. and Cent. Amer.			1,746,633
West Indies			12,738,107
P. N. A. Colonies			575,927
Other countries			775,497
Total	8,167,800	20,109,325	861,427,514

LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom	130,000	3,746,100	226,820,968
Continent	6,244,243	3,910,600	277,019,963
So. and Cent. Amer.		13,000	4,113,962
West Indies		100,000	14,581,425
P. N. A. Colonies			730,674
Other countries	1,400		1,774,915
Total	5,375,648	7,778,700	525,041,907

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Bacon and Hams, lbs.		Lard, lbs.
	Pork, bbls.	Hams, lbs.	
New York	541	3,799,800	5,164,648
Boston		1,081,000	82,000
Philadelphia		30,000	
New Orleans	410		
Montreal		3,257,000	120,000
Total week	951	8,167,800	5,375,648
Previous week	255	24,018,000	4,867,812
Two weeks ago	304	10,771,400	5,981,000
Cor. week, 1919	2,200	20,109,325	7,778,700

Comparative summary of aggregate exports, in lbs., from Nov. 1, 1919, to Aug. 28, 1920:

	1919 to 1920.	1918 to 1919.	Decrease.
Pork	8,763,200	10,196,200	1,433,000
Bacon and hams	861,427,514	1,744,327,118	882,899,604
Lard	525,041,907	666,954,867	141,912,960

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 26¼c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 26¼c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 26½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 26½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 26¾c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 26¾c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 28½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 28½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 28½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 28½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 29c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 29¼c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 28¾c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 28¾c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 28¾c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 28¾c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 27¾c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 30c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 30c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 30c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 29½c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 29c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 18c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 17¾c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 17¾c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 16¾c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 18c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 18c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 17c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 16¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 28c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 27c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 27c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 22c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 21½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 27½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 26c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 24½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 21½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 21c.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, Sept. 1, 1920.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 40@44c; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 29½c; 10@12 lbs., 29c; 12@14 lbs., 29c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 28½c; 10@12 lbs., 28½c; 12@14 lbs., 28c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 26c; 12@14 lbs., 26c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 24½c; 8@10 lbs., 25½c; 10@12 lbs., 25c; 12@14 lbs., 24½c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 25c; 12@14 lbs., 24c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 31c; 10@12 lbs., 30c; 12@14 lbs., 29½c; 18@20 lbs., 32c; dressed hogs, 24½c; city steam lard nominal, 18c; compound, 16c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 35@37c; 10@12 lbs., 35@36c; 12@14 lbs., 34@35c; 14

@16 lbs., 31@32c; skinned shoulders, 23c; boneless butts, 32@33c; Boston butts, 25@26c; lean trimmings, 23c; regular trimmings, 16c; spareribs, 16c; neck ribs, 4c; kidneys, 4c; tails, 10c; livers, 2c; pig tongues, 20c.

CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

With favorable weather and a slight improvement in demand prices have strengthened on all meats except lamb, which held steady.

With moderate supplies and a little better demand prices have sought a higher level on practically all grades of steers. Few choice steers have been offered, the bulk being Western and short-fed native steers. Demand centered on light weight, on the yearling order, selling from \$22 to \$24. The offering of Western steers showed better quality than usual and sales up to \$22 were not unusual. The bulk of Western sold around \$16 to \$19. Good cows were scarce, while there were plenty of common to poor cows, which were hard sellers at uneven prices. Good and choice heifers moved well with steers of light quality. Bulls met with a narrow demand and prices declined 75c to \$1.00 for the week. Kosher beef met with a fairly good demand and with supplies moderate, prices advanced mostly \$1 on the better grades.

The fairly liberal supplies of lamb, under an uneven demand, have shown some fluctuation in prices with anything below choice scoring an advance of \$1 over a week ago. There were a few frozen lambs offered, but met with a very slow demand.

The usual light offerings of mutton showed no change in prices for the week.

The light supplies of veal have met with a good demand. Good and choice natives formed a very small portion of the receipts, the bulk being Western calves. Prices have strengthened from \$1 to \$2 on all grades.

Receipts of pork have been light all week and under a generally good demand prices have reached some unevenly high spots, but are closing for the week

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generally \$1 to \$2 higher than last Friday. Shipments from Western points have been light.

Compared with last Friday steers are 50c to \$1 higher, cows steady, bulls 75c to \$1 lower and kosher beef \$1 higher. Lambs are \$1 higher on common, medium and good grades. Mutton steady. Calves are fully \$1 up. Pork loins are \$1 to \$2 higher, skinned shoulders, picnics and spareribs steady, butts \$1 to \$2 higher.

PROBLEM OF COTTONSEED CRUSHER.

The situation in the cottonseed products field has been reviewed from week to week in the columns of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, and the effect of the remarkable decline in product values has been shown in estimates compiled both in Texas and the Southeast by the association officials in those sections.

There is no doubt of the seriousness of conditions. The interests of the farmer and the crusher are bound up together in this slump in values, and the unusual spectacle has been presented of the cotton oil miller actually advising the farmer to use his seed for feed and fertilizer rather than market it. This would have been considered an economic crime in normal times, and has been one of the things most loudly inveighed against at crushers' conventions in the past.

But things are different now, and the crusher feels justified in giving the farmer such advice. Even with a reduced seed crop seed has declined 60 per cent in market value, while cottonseed products are bringing but half the prices they yielded a year ago. At the same time labor and fuel costs have increased, and on the whole the prospect is not a pleasant one, either for farmer or miller.

One of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S valued readers, a former president of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and an authority in this field, reviews the situation in the following letter, setting forth the facts as he believes them to apply to pretty much the entire South.

Hillsboro, Tex., Aug. 25, 1920.

Editor, The National Provisioner:

As a matter of information, I write you

with reference to the cottonseed outlook in this state, and I believe it applies to the whole South.

It looks as if Texas should produce three and one-half million bales of cotton this year, provided, of course, the rains cease and we have an open fall for gathering, and provided further that the price paid to the farmer for the cotton and for the seed will justify him gathering it. A four-million bale crop is not impossible. On the other hand, unless the weather clears a great deal of cotton in the black land belt, and even in middle west Texas, will rot in the boll and insect damage will become very much worse than it now is.

It is my candid opinion that not over 65 per cent of this year's crop of cottonseed will be marketed, as against a normal of 85 per cent since high prices have been the rule. In south Texas the farmer is marketing very little of the seed, and he is badly dissatisfied with the price. You are, of course, familiar with the phenomenal decline in all the products of cottonseed, which amounts to one-half of the value that existed one year ago.

The mills are further confronted with increased labor and fuel costs in particular, and in no case will any expense be less than last year except, of course, insurance and interest on the raw material and manufactured products by reason of their diminished values.

You probably also know that enormous quantities of low grade cotton have been carried over from last season, for which there is no market, and for this reason the farmer will not gather this year any large amount of this low grade cotton.

The Situation of the Farmer.

The psychology of the situation is most distressing. The farmer does not understand why he is paying the highest prices for practically everything that he buys that he ever paid, and he has made the most expensive crop he has ever made, and to witness within forty-five days a decline of \$60 to \$75 per bale on his cotton and a decline of 60 per cent in the value of his seed.

It is very well for us to boost abundant crops and talk about the prosperity it will bring, but just how the farmer will be able to make that good home market for the surplus of manufacturers under the present conditions is beyond me.

I am not taking any issue as to the merits of prevailing prices, but there is one thing certain, that the farmer is in the most pessimistic mood I have ever seen, and it is not infrequent to hear them speak of this being their last crop. I do know that if the price for cotton declines further,

as well as the price of seed, the next year we are going to see the heaviest reduced cotton acreage in our history.

In other words, if the world stands ready to pay a great deal more money for ten million bales of cotton than it does for thirteen or fourteen million bales, which amount we will not make this year, he is beginning to see that there is no use to do the extra work and receive for it less money.

Reduce Output of Cottonseed Products.

I am certain that as far as the production of cottonseed products is concerned that no one will be justified in expecting anything but a very moderate production this year, on account of the price the mills can afford to pay for the seed, and consequently the withholding of a large part of it from the market.

I know that generally speaking the people in the trade have an idea that regardless of price the farmer will sell it all, but in the case of cottonseed it can be used both as a feed and as a fertilizer, and with cottonseed meal at anything like present prices he can afford to feed seed instead, and certainly it is very much cheaper than corn or any other feed. In addition to this, a great deal of it can be used at present prices for fertilizer, and there is no doubt that it will be.

As an oil mill man of a good many years, I am certain that I have never seen anything quite so bad as this, and I am fearful that the mills are going to take their part of the suffering along with the farmer, because I do not believe that their volume of business will be anything like what is justified by the prospective size of the crop. A difference of 20 per cent in the amount of the crop marketed is quite an item.

The weather has been bad in Texas for almost a month, there being entirely too much rain and cloudy weather. The crop is materially damaged in sections, in others it is doing fairly well. The boll weevil has been decidedly bad in all the timbered sections.

This, in my opinion, is a true delineation of the present outlook.

Yours very truly,
ED WOODALL.

COTTONSEED PRODUCT VALUES.

Figuring the values of cottonseed products under existing market conditions Adams Colhoun of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association says that crude oil of the new crop has a value of about 9 cents a pound, or 67.5 cents a gallon at this time, with slab cake about \$41, hulls \$5 or less, and linters of best quality not over 2 cents. For purpose of comparison, the following figures from the U. S. Department of Commerce report will be of interest (oil price is per gallon):

Year	Seed	Cake	Oil
1919-20	\$70	\$73	\$1.65
1918-19	64	57	1.31
1917-18	60	57	1.31
1916-17	56	33	.82
1915-16	36	28	.52
1914-15	21	22	.35
1913-14	25	27	.40
1912-13	21	23	.37
1911-12	19	23	.33
1910-11	27	25	.48
1909-10	23	27	.41
1908-09	15	22	.39
1907-08	13	23	.32
1906-07	16	25	.28
1905-06	13	23	.21
1904-05	11	20	.24
1903-04	15	22	.32
1902-03	14	20	.33

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VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Markets Quiet—Trade in Futures Slow—
Prices Steady—Cotton Oil Demand Quiet—
Cotton Report Less Favorable.**

The developments in the vegetable oil markets the past week have not been very important. Consuming demand has continued more or less quiet and prices moved within a very narrow range. This was particularly true of cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange, which varied very little from day to day and showed but small changes from the levels of a week ago. Outside interest was more or less at a standstill and trading was largely of a professional character. Considering conditions the undertone was firm due to a great extent to the absence of selling pressure and some buying on the part of tired shorts. The heavy deliveries on September contracts were quickly absorbed and although further deliveries are anticipated during the month, no important pressure is looked for from this source. Deliveries up to Thursday totaled about 16,000 bbls. and were largely taken care of by a leading refiner. There is still a fair open interest in the September delivery and a peculiar fact is that commission houses who are still long of this month for outside account which will be liquidated when the oil is tended has not

received much oil on contract as yet.

During the week rumors were current of some export demand and it was stated that an order had been put through of 16,000 bbls. to be shipped 4,000 bbls. a month. It is understood that this oil was sold under the market, but the reports of export demand had a stimulating effect for a time. The market was also helped somewhat by the steadiness in crude oil, upturns in lard at times, by rumors of export lard buying, and by expectations of a big decrease in the monthly Chicago lard stock statement. The lard bulges, however, were not maintained and the decrease in the lard stocks amounted to only 4,000,000 lbs. from the 15th of August and were only 1,000,000 lbs. smaller than the previous month.

The lard stocks on September 1st were approximately three times those of a year ago, totaling 95,262,000 lbs. against 32,781,000 a year ago. The lard stocks are not decreasing as rapidly as many of the local oil bulls had expected, but it is contended that the season of the year is at hand when lard stocks decrease and when the consumption of all sorts of greases begins to improve. A larger consumption of cotton oil, however, is seriously needed if present prices are to be maintained.

The demand the past week has been very small and consumption the past few

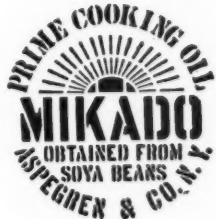
months has been so small that the carry-over of old oil of 800,000 bbls. would be sufficient to satisfy the demands for at least 5 months of the new crop year. At the same time the outlook for the new crush of oil is at least favorable for an outturn as large as the past season, which with the carry-over would make for a supply nearly 1,000,000 bbls. larger than last year on a sharply reduced consumption.

Crude oil in the South continues rather quiet. In Texas there were reports of sales of new crude at 9½¢, which is a shade firmer than recently, while in the Southeast prices were held at 9¼¢. The volume of business in new crude is not large, as seed is reported coming forward slowly, but the time is approaching rapidly when new seed will move freely, and new oil will become an important feature in the situation. The weather in the South was more or less favorable the past week, although some further rains have been experienced. The Government report on cotton placed condition at 67.5 per cent with an indicated crop of 12,783,000 bales against the final last year of 11,329,000 bales. In many quarters the condition given was looked upon as too low and the belief of the trade is that the final crop will be at least 13,000,000 bales. The cotton market advanced shortly after the issuance of the report on short covering, but the report was not taken seriously and during the day cotton broke nearly 200 points or the maximum for one session.

Sentiment in the oil market is very

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mixed. Recently there was an accumulation of between 25,000 and 30,000 bbls. December and January oil for foreign account and this buying had tended to make sentiment in some quarters a little more favorable. On the whole the majority are inclined to believe that commodity prices are at a period of deflation and while they admit that cottonseed oil had been one of the few commodities which has broken over 50 per cent, they contend that the present levels are still so far above normal that there is ample room for a further decline when the enormous supplies of oil in the visible and in the making are taken into consideration. The trade is puzzled over the consuming situation and cannot fully explain the material falling off in domestic consumption, while the prospects for export business are not very bright and soapmakers are showing no interest at all, being largely stocked up with soap which is meeting with a poor demand and having considerable high priced oils on hand.

The market for vegetable oils was quiet and steady. During the latter part of last week and early this week there was a noticeable betterment in the demand for soya bean, peanut, and cocoanut oil, and some slight advances in prices were noted. Towards the latter part of the week the demand appeared satisfied and the markets again were in a stagnant position. Offerings are not large but it is evident that de-

mand must be constant to keep the undertone steady.

Soya bean oil was quoted at 9½c in sellers' tanks September shipment from the coast and at 9¾c for forward shipment. Sales of Manila cocoanut oil were reported at 13¼c in sellers' tanks October-November shipment from the coast, but the offerings generally were held at 13½c. A sale of several tanks of Oriental peanut oil was claimed at 10¼c in sellers' tanks September shipment from the coast. China wood oil was steady and quoted at 15@15½c in carlots and 14¼c in sellers' tanks. Corn oil was very quiet and held at 14½@15c in carlots. Palm oil continued quiet with no improvement noted in the demand, but the market was steady at 10@10¼c for Lagos.

COTTONSEED OIL—Market transactions:

Thursday, Aug. 26, 1920.

Market closed steady.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Aug.			1175	a 1200
Sept.	3900	1200 1181	1185	a 1190
Oct.	800	1275 1263	1262	a 1265
Nov.			1277	a 1285
Dec.	1600	1300 1292	1298	a 1300
Jan.	3800	1308 1293	1302	a 1305
Feb.			1310	a 1320
Mch.	1900	1332 1330	1330	a 1331

Total sales 12,000. Prime Crude S. E., nominal.

Friday, Aug. 27, 1920.

Market closed steady.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Aug.			1195	a 1300
Sept.	1100	1212 1190	1210	a 1220
Oct.	2700	1277 1265	1275	a 1285
Nov.	300	1279 1277	1290	a 1296
Dec.	700	1310 1305	1309	a 1320
Jan.	700	1315 1310	1314	a 1320
Feb.			1320	a 1330
Mch.	3200	1340 1333	1339	a 1341

Total sales 9,900. Prime Crude S. E., nominal.

Saturday, Aug. 28, 1920.

Market closed steady.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Aug.			1175	a 1225
Sept.	1200	1225 1200	1210	a 1215
Oct.	700	1288 1280	1280	a 1285
Nov.	400	1316 1313	1305	a 1320
Dec.	2800	1330 1320	1320	a 1325
Jan.	900	1335 1325	1323	a 1325
Feb.	300	1347 1340	1332	a 1340
Mch.	1100	1351 1348	1330	a 1350

Total sales 13,800. Prime Crude S. E., nominal.

Monday, Aug. 30, 1920.

Market closed weak.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Sept.	700	1195 1187	1185	a 1190

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Oct.	1100	1275	1250	1250	a 1255
Nov.					1255 a 1260
Dec.	900	1295	1283	1282	a 1284
Jan.	700	1308	1288	1288	a 1290
Feb.					1291 a 1310
Mch.	100	1343	1343	1308	a 1320
Apr.					1310 a 1340

Total sales 3,900. Prime Crude S. E., nominal.

Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1920.

Market closed strong.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Sept.	1200	1210 1190	1190	a 1200
Oct.	900	1270 1244	1257	a 1263
Nov.	2700	1265 1249	1260	a 1266
Dec.	3900	1297 1270	1294	a 1296
Jan.	600	1298 1275	1294	a 1300
Feb.			1300	a 1320
Mch.	1100	1310 1307	1308	a 1310
Apr.			1310	a 1350

Total sales 11,000. Prime Crude S. E., nominal.

Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1920.

Market closed strong.

Spot	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High. Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Sept.	1600	1200 1188	1200	a 1201
Oct.	500	1250 1250	1251	a 1256
Nov.			1250	a 1255
Dec.	1000	1290 1275	1278	a 1280
Jan.	2100	1300 1281	1283	a 1285
Feb.			1290	a 1300
Mch.	800	1310 1296	1295	a 1297
Apr.			1290	a 1350

Total sales 11,000. Prime Crude S. E., nominal.

Thursday, Sept. 2, 1920.

Trading light, 7,200 bbls. changing hands; closing bids 18 to 45 points net higher; tenders, 300 bbls. Prime crude nominal; prime summer yellow spot, 12.40@13.00c; October, 12.76c; December, 12.99c; March, 13.13c. Prime winter yellow and summer white nominal.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

CORN OIL—The market remains very quiet but is rather steady. Crude corn oil in barrels was quoted at 11@11½c, refined at 14½@15c in bbls., and in cases at \$1.54½ per gallon.

PEANUT OIL—The market has been firmer with a better consuming demand in evidence. Reports were current of a sale of several tanks of Oriental oil September shipment from the coast to refiners at 10¼c. At New York Oriental in sellers' tanks is quoted at 10¼@10½c; domestic crude 9@9½c and deodorized at 16@17c.

COCOANUT OIL—Consuming demand has been somewhat better for both prompt and future shipment. Offerings have been rather small, and the market has displayed a firmer tone. Manila in sellers' tanks from the coast for October shipment is held at 13¼c, while Nov. and Dec. shipments were quoted at 13¾@13½c.

SOYA BEAN OIL—The market is steadier, with reports current of a better demand for western account. Prices, however, did not advance materially but the improvement in consuming inquiry was sufficient to cause a more mixed sentiment. Sellers' tanks, prompt shipment from the coast, were quoted at 9@9¼c and future shipment at 9¾@9½c. Crude was quoted at 13@14c, and deodorized at 14@15c.

PALM OIL—The market has been very quiet and is purely nominal. Lagos in casks quoted at 10@10¼c, Niger at 9¾c and palm kernels in barrels at 13@14c.

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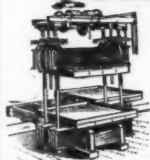
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Established 1872.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS.

Exports of cottonseed oil for the month of July, as shown by official reports, were 3,681,332 pounds, compared to 10,321,045 pounds in July, 1919. For the seven months ending July, 1920, exports aggregated 105,454,107 pounds, compared to 145,826,412 pounds for the same period a year ago.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Aug. 31, 1920.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76 per cent caustic soda, 5¼ @ 5½c lb.; 60 per cent caustic soda, 5¼c lb.; 98 per cent powdered caustic soda, 6½ @ 6¾c lb.; 48 per cent carbonate of soda, 3¼ @ 3½c lb.; 58 per cent carbonate of soda, 3¼ @ 3½c lb.; talc, 1¼ @ 2c lb.; silic, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil, in casks (2,000 lbs.), nominal, 10½ @ 11c lb.; yellow olive oil, \$3 @ 3.25 gal.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 17 @ 17½c lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 15¼ @ 16¼c lb.; cottonseed oil, 13 @ 13½c lb.; soya bean oil, 13¼ @ 14c lb.; corn oil, 11 @ 12c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., deodorized, 16½ @ 17c lb.; peanut oil, in bbls., crude, 9 @ 10c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, nominal, 10c

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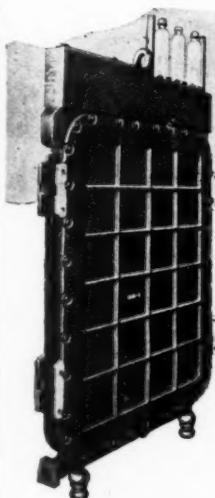
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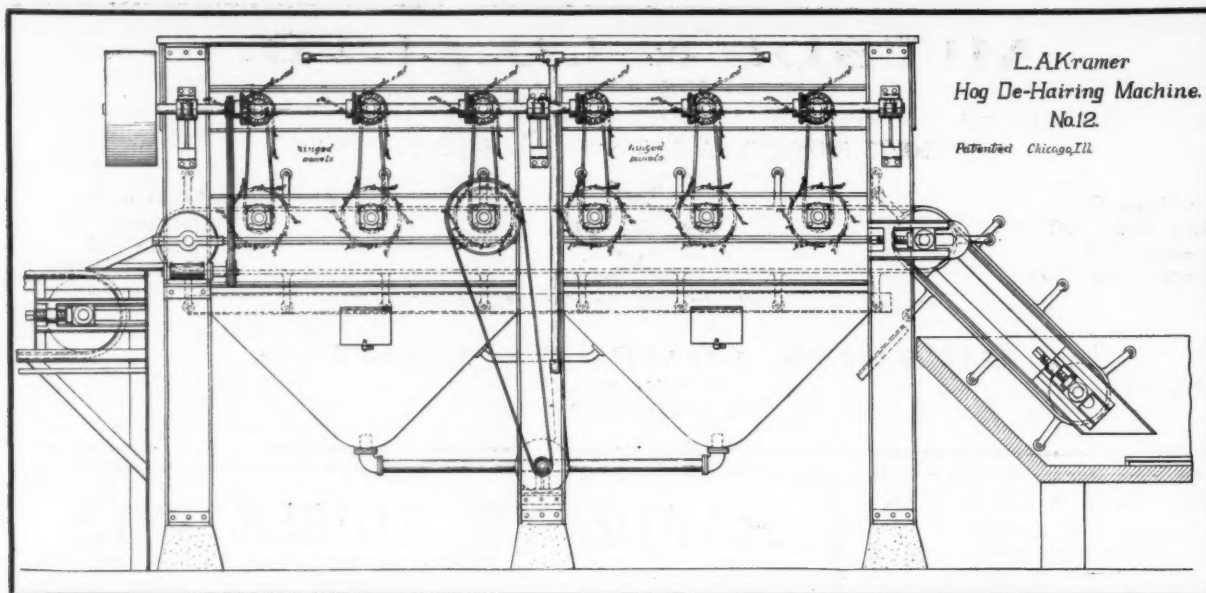
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lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 27½ @ 28c lb.; saponified glycerine, 88 per cent, nominal, 19 @ 19½c lb.; crude soap glycer-

ine, nominal, 17¼ @ 17½c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 28½ @ 29c lb.; prime packers' grease, 8½ @ 9c lb.



Every Requirement for a Perfect Hog Scraper is Engineered and Built into this Machine

Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., have bought one of these No. 12 Machines, 600 Hogs per hour capacity, for their new hog killing house.

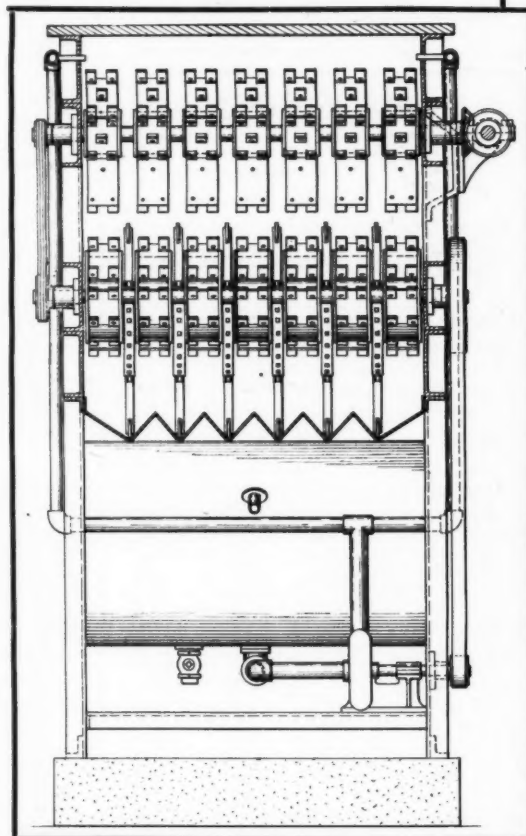
Deciding factors were a **Timed and Positive Hog Conveyor** thru the machine, using **No Hooks or Levers** nor depending on Gravity for Delivery.

All bearings are on the outside and accessible.

Hinged side panels permitting easy access to interior of machine.

Short, snappy scrapers that perfectly dehair and clean all sizes and kinds of hogs.

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS. Provisions.

A sharp decline in product prices Thursday morning led by pork had considerable influence. The decline was thought to be partly evening up of contracts in September on account of the Board of Trade call for statement of September outstanding contracts. Pork broke nearly \$2, but lard and ribs reflected but slightly the break in pork, and hogs were firm and did not follow the decline. Shipping distribution from packing points continues moderate and export light. Decrease in marketing should follow this fall. The market was strong today on packers' buying.

Cottonseed Oil.

The oil market showed improvement at the close of the week, with cottonseed oil up fairly sharply on covering of shorts for the holiday. Better demand for spot oil was reported, while there has been no improvement in cocoanut oil, this oil has gained $\frac{1}{2}$ c and there was a better tone in other vegetable oils. The steadiness of lard at the big premium over oil also encouraged some buying of futures. Hedge pressure is still small and business as yet is not materially affected by offerings of new crop oil in volume. The market made further gains on Friday with lard on short covering and back of selling pressure.

Closing quotations on cottonseed oil on Friday: September, \$12.65@13.25; October, \$12.97@13.03; December, \$13.10@13.25; January, \$13.19@13.25; March, \$13.25@13.35.

Tallow.

Special loose steady at 10c.

Oleo Stearine.

Market quoted at $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. Extra oleo oil, $20\frac{1}{2}$ c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS. Lard in New York.

New York, Sept. 3, 1920.—Spot lard at New York prime Western, \$19.70@19.80; Middle West, \$19.25@19.35; city steam, \$18.50; refined continent, \$21.50; South American, \$21.75; Brazil kegs, \$22.75; compound 16@17c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, Sept. 3, 1920.—Copra fabrique, —fr.; copra edible, —fr.; peanut fabrique, —fr.; peanut, edible, —fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, Sept. 3, 1920.—(By Cable.)—The British government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London 72s, 6d @75s, 6d.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, Sept. 3, 1920.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 84s, 6d; crude, 73s.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to Sept. 3, 1920, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 64,620 quarters; to the Continent, none; to other ports, none. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 144,870 quarters; to the Continent, 2,708 quarters; to other ports, none.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture, shows the following cold storage holdings of frozen and cured fish on August 15, 1920: Frozen fish, 47,073,345 pounds, compared with 65,145,234 pounds August 15th, 1919, and 82,554,798 pounds same date 1918. Cured herring, 22,103,289 pounds, compared with 30,342,439 pounds August

15, 1919, and 27,290,409 pounds same date 1918. Mild cured salmon, 8,243,483 pounds, compared with 9,693,324 pounds August 15, 1919, and 5,128,523 pounds same date 1918.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,500	2,500	4,000
Kansas City	700	600	600
Omaha	200	4,000	.....
St. Louis	800	1,200	.....
St. Joseph	100	1,500	200
Sioux City	300	3,000	.....
St. Paul	400	500	3,400
Oklahoma City	300	200	.....
Fort Worth	700	300	200
Denver	100	100	100
Louisville	100	800	700
Wichita	100	100	.....
Indianapolis	300	6,000	500
Pittsburgh	.....	1,000	600
Cincinnati	.....	3,000	2,500
Buffalo	400	2,700	2,000
Cleveland	200	1,200	200
Nashville, Tenn.	100	600	300
New York	725	2,575	5,400
Toronto	200	200	100

MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	23,000	24,000	28,000
Kansas City	24,000	6,000	12,000
Omaha	14,000	4,000	25,000
St. Louis	7,000	9,500	3,000
St. Joseph	3,000	3,500	1,500
Sioux City	6,000	2,000	2,000
St. Paul	10,000	1,000	1,500
Oklahoma City	2,200	1,000	.....
Fort Worth	2,500	800	500
Milwaukee	200	500	100
Denver	1,500	500	4,200
Louisville	2,500	1,800	1,000
Wichita	2,000	1,000	.....
Indianapolis	1,000	8,000	600
Pittsburgh	1,700	0,000	5,500
Cincinnati	1,000	4,200	3,500
Buffalo	3,000	9,000	5,200
Cleveland	1,500	3,000	2,500
Nashville, Tenn.	800	1,700	300
New York	5,080	5,175	11,700
Toronto	3,000	500	3,600

TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	13,000	24,000	30,000
Kansas City	17,000	6,000	12,000
Omaha	6,500	5,000	30,000
St. Louis	7,000	10,000	4,500
St. Joseph	2,500	3,500	3,000
Sioux City	2,000	4,000	500
St. Paul	4,000	3,500	500
Oklahoma City	1,600	600	.....
Fort Worth	2,700	2,000	600
Milwaukee	600	2,000	500
Denver	1,300	1,200	600
Louisville	600	600	500
Wichita	1,000	500	.....
Indianapolis	600	9,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	100	1,000	300
Cincinnati	700	3,000	3,000
Buffalo	100	3,000	2,900
Cleveland	200	2,000	300
Nashville, Tenn.	200	1,000	.....
Toronto	900	500	1,600

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	11,000	14,000	33,000
Kansas City	8,000	3,500	6,000
Omaha	4,800	7,000	17,000
St. Louis	4,500	9,500	3,500
St. Joseph	2,000	4,500	3,500
Sioux City	3,500	7,000	1,000
St. Paul	4,000	5,000	5,000
Oklahoma City	1,600	1,200	400
Fort Worth	3,500	400	300
Milwaukee	900	1,000	500
Denver	1,100	200	.....
Indianapolis	800	8,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	100	1,500	800
Cincinnati	400	3,200	3,100
Buffalo	500	1,600	1,200

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	12,000	23,000	26,000
Kansas City	6,000	3,500	6,000
Omaha	2,800	5,500	13,000
St. Louis	2,700	4,500	2,000
St. Joseph	2,000	4,500	2,500
Sioux City	2,500	5,000	1,000
St. Paul	3,500	1,500	9,000
Oklahoma City	600	800	.....
Fort Worth	3,000	1,200	1,200
Milwaukee	600	1,300	500
Denver	1,400	1,100	3,800
Indianapolis	1,000	8,000	600
Pittsburgh	1,500	1,000	900
Cincinnati	800	3,200	3,500
Buffalo	300	2,500	800

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,000	14,000	10,000
Kansas City	3,500	400	3,000
Omaha	1,300	4,000	8,000
St. Louis	1,500	6,000	2,000
St. Joseph	700	2,000	200
Sioux City	1,000	5,000	1,000
St. Paul	3,200	3,500	1,500
Oklahoma City	700	300	.....
Fort Worth	2,000	1,000	200
Milwaukee	200	500	200
Denver	500	100	4,400
Indianapolis	1,000	800	800
Pittsburgh	.....	2,500	800
Cincinnati	800	5,000	3,000
Buffalo	400	4,300	2,100

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of live stock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Aug. 28, 1920, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

Chicago.		
	Cattle.	Hogs.
Armour & Co.	5,040	14,000
Swift & Co.	5,818	11,800
Morris & Co.	4,584	6,100
Wilson & Co.	5,008	7,800
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,089	6,500
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	705	6,700
Libby, McNeill & Libby.	856	.....
Brennan Packing Co.	3,800	hogs; Boyd-Lunham & Co., 4,300 hogs; others, 12,800 hogs.

*Omaha.		
	Cattle.	Hogs.
Morris & Co.	2,256	3,663
Swift & Co.	3,704	4,726
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,801	5,805
Armour & Co.	2,986	3,670
J. W. Murphy	.....	5,538
Swartz & Co.	.....	1,061

St. Louis.		
	Cattle.	Hogs.
Swift & Co.	2,432	2,341
Armour & Co.	2,885	2,800
Morris & Co.	2,499	3,432
Independent Packing Co.	1,690	.....
East Side Packing Co.	176	2,423

Kansas City.		
	Cattle.	Hogs.
Armour & Co.	6,736	3,713
Fowler Packing Co.	1,313	.....
Wilson & Co.	6,448	4,379
Swift & Co.	7,570	2,802
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,940	3,141
Morris & Co.	3,964	3,555
Butchers	1,151	643

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of live stock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Aug. 28, 1920:

Cattle.	
Chicago	34,918
Kansas City	30,472
Omaha	11,224
East St. Louis	11,847
Sioux City	5,404
Cudahy	11,257
South St. Paul	11,254
Philadelphia	2,196
Indianapolis	3,887
New York and Jersey City	7,445
Oklahoma City	4,755

Hogs.	
Chicago	86,482
Kansas City	19,265
Omaha	20,269
East St. Louis	36,912
Sioux City	13,146
Cudahy	5,553
Ottumwa	6,374
South St. Paul	12,527
Philadelphia	14,177
Indianapolis	16,775
New York and Jersey City	21,530
Oklahoma City	3,404

Sheep.	
Chicago	61,357
Kansas City	23,089
Omaha	46,792
East St. Louis	8,057
Sioux City	2,692
Cudahy	374
South St. Paul	7,413
Philadelphia	6,388
Indianapolis	563
New York and Jersey City	35,620
Oklahoma City	77

FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

[Editor's Note.—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants Loan and Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.]

Country.	Monetary unit.	Par value in U. S. money.	Sept. 2, 1920.
Austria	Krone	\$.203	.46
Belgium	Franc	.193	7.35
Czecho-Slovakia	Krone	.....	.....
Denmark	Krone	.268	14.25
Finland	Mark	.193	3.50
France	Franc	.193	6.98
Germany	Mark	.238	2.03
Great Britain	Pound	4.866	3.56
Greece	Drachma	.193	10.95
Italy	Lira	.193	4.67
Japan	Yen	.498	.52
Jugo-Slavia	Krone	.....	.....
Netherlands	Florin	.402	31.90
Norway	Krone	.268	14.30
Poland	Polish mark	.....	.....
Roumania	Leu	.193	2.34
Russia	Rouble	.315	.....
Servia	Dinar	.193	3.75
Spain	Peseta	.193	14.97
Sweden	Krona	.268	20.25
Switzerland	Franc	.193	16.66
Turkey	Turkish pound	4.40	.....

*No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from those countries.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

Receipts for week ending Saturday, Aug. 28, 1920.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	5,800	5,988	35,069	7,967
New York	1,636	2,739	521	13,563
Central Union	3,179	1,521	5,902	161
Total for week	10,624	10,248	41,522	21,691
Previous week	8,971	9,569	35,274	20,690
Two weeks ago	9,004	14,508	40,595	24,911

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES quiet. Killers report receiving good inquiries but figures at which buyer wishes to operate do not meet with packer views. Killers state that large movement of hides could be affected at a price (by large movement we mean about 75 to 100,000 hides). Tanners are willingly accepting tanning contracts for packers' hides and this enables them to keep their organizations together and make a little money. It is said, however, there are some tanners who would be satisfied with a small margin for work of this caliber. Upholstery leather tanners are operating in a fair way in the spready native steer selections on orders booked. 24 cents was bid today and refused for fair sized lot light native cows. Sellers' ideas were two to three cents above this figure. Offer was also made of 27c for late slaughter native steers, but negotiations went no further as sellers' bids in this case were also 2 to 3 cents higher. Nominal quotations: Native steers, 30c asked; Texas 27c asked; butt branded steers 28c asked; Colorados 25c asked; heavy native cows, 33c; lights, 27c; branded cows, native bulls, 23c; branded bulls, 22c.

COUNTRY HIDES—Inquiries for hides among the large local dealers are said to be of better proportions but no business of consequence is being done, as sellers' and buyers' ideas of price are varied and do not form a basis for trading. Such sellers declare that when the bargain sales are completed tanners will have to pay rates commensurate with conditions in other descriptions of hides. Tanners are evincing a meager amount of interest. They generally consider present prices as well below replacement basis on leather and worthy of speculation. With foreign exchange at a low ebb, the foreign situa-

tion is not expected to be much of a factor. A little inquiry was noted in this market today for brands. Last sales made range from 12½c to 13c. Offerings of short haired free of grub choice goods do not seem to be numerous. A fair trade is being transacted from day to day which contracting parties prefer to hold from publication. Heavy steers are quoted at 19@28c; heavy cows and buffs 17@18c; extremes quoted 16@18c nominal; branded hides 12½@13c; country bulls 18@19c; for packer stock; country bulls regular 16@17c; calfskins 15@20c; country kip 15c.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES quiet. Twin cities markets are slow. All weight hides are available at 16@17c. Heavy hides offered from 17 to 17½c. Short haired goods are in fair demand. Bulls held 16@17c; kipskins are slow and buyers evince but little interest in offerings. Nominal market 15c up; stocks of calfskins are said to be ample. Sales continue dull, trading being practically at a standstill.

CALFSKINS quiet. About 10,000 first salted Chicago city calfskins sold yesterday at 25c last sale price. Calfskin tanners generally are not interested in taking on much stock as it is understood present leather stocks manufactured from 85c and down skins are slow in finding outlets. Resalted city calfskins quoted 22½ to 25c asked; outside city calfskins last sold 22½c country run nominally quoted 20c; deacons \$1.50; packer kipskins 22½c asked; outside city kip 20c asked; country run kip available from 15c up according to section.

DRY HIDES quiet and nominal. Lights held at 28c asked. Heavy western fallen butcher and fallen hides for trim quoted 25c.

HORSEHIDES quiet. Tanners are neglecting the market and very little trading is being transacted. City renderers nominally quoted at \$7.50; regular country run, \$7@6; fronts unchanged at \$5.50; butts \$2.50@2.75.

SHEEP PELTS—No trading reported in the market today. Packer lambs last fall sold at \$1.15, while last recorded sale on packer shearlings was transacted at \$1.15; pickled skins nominally quoted \$7.50@8.50; country lambs quoted 60c and shearlings 50c. Inquiry for dry pelts is languid and reflects the general condition of the market. Nominally quoted 20@22½c.

HOG SKINS—Car number one pickled pigskin strips sold today at 6½c. Tanners generally conceded that this figure looks attractive but finances, lack of shoe orders, precludes a continued waiting policy on their part. Whole skins country run 50@60c nominal. Number two and number three strips are being neglected and owing to lack of sales recently prices are difficult to quote.

New York.

PACKER HIDES quiet. Two cars small packer bulls July-August take off sold at 18 cents recently. Killers asking 27@28 cents for native steers. It is reported in some quarters that more inquiries are being received for several of the varieties than for some time past and sellers are more optimistic. Two cars of July and June native steers sold from an outside point at 24; 1,000 native cows moved at the same figure.

COUNTRY HIDES remain quiet with buyers very reluctant to purchase except at attractive prices and only when conditions compel them to have stock. Very little movement is noted and about the only interest shown is for choice quality extremes. Extremes have sold as high as 20 cents for special lots. Regular run of extremes are quoted at 17@18. Old long haired lots are quoted at 13½@14. Bulls and heavy cows are slow with short haired, free of grubs, offered at 17@18. Small lots of New York state and New England all weights are selling at 15 cents selected. The Boston market continues quiet and waiting and tanners are not showing any desire to take on stocks of raw material owing to the slow leather demand.

CALFSKINS—Sale is reported today of 10,000 New York City calfskins 7/9 average at \$2.50. New York city green skins reduced 3 cents a pound to butchers today, making price 25c for number ones. A car of nearby skins recently sold at \$1.50 @2.25 and \$3.00. A car of New England skins is offered at \$1.50 for 4/5s, \$1.75 for 5/7s and \$2.50 for 7/9s.

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Receipts of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending Aug. 26, 1920, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, compared to a month and a year ago:

	Receipts			Top price selects		
	Week ending Aug. 26, 1919	Week ending Aug. 19, 1919	Week ending Aug. 19, 1920	Week ending Aug. 26, 1919	Week ending Aug. 19, 1919	Week ending Aug. 19, 1920
Toronto (C)	2,585	6,023	3,411	\$20.25	\$23.75	\$19.75
S. Y. (C)	1,650	1,471	1,342	20.75	22.75	20.50
Montreal (C)	1,325	1,503	1,525	20.75	22.75	20.50
Ends	1,562	3,033	1,815	20.00	22.00	20.50
Winnipeg	227	485	501	19.75	22.50	19.75
Edmonton	398	233	438	19.50	21.00	19.50

CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Receipts of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for good lambs, compared with a month and year ago, are reported by the Markets Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Aug. 26, 1920, as follows:

	Receipts			Top price good lambs		
	Week ending Aug. 26, 1919	Week ending Aug. 19, 1919	Week ending Aug. 19, 1920	Week ending Aug. 26, 1919	Week ending Aug. 19, 1919	Week ending Aug. 19, 1920
Toronto (C)	1,481	7,494	3,032	\$16.50	\$17.50	\$13.75
S. Y. (C)	3,326	3,985	2,505	13.50	16.00	12.00
Montreal (C)	1,418	1,924	1,924	13.50	16.00	12.00
Ends	1,608	1,923	1,787	12.50	16.00	13.50
Winnipeg	1,496	445	507	12.00	12.50	12.00
Edmonton	296	247	388	11.00	12.50	9.50



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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 2.

This week's cattle market has seen a reaction on all grades but choice after the strength shown last week. Best grades a week ago did not show the full advance made by the medium and good kinds and did not follow the decline this week on the latter. Advances in prices a week ago doubtless attracted cattle marketward the past few days but seasonal increases in grassy native cattle and in rangers are to be expected. Locally marketing has been over 58,000 the first four days this week compared with about 51,000 the same period last week, while ten markets received over 215,000 in the period compared to 203,000 last week, or an increase of 12,000. A year ago 235,129 were received by the ten markets, or practically 20,000 more than the corresponding period this week. The week's receipts have shown a surprisingly well balanced distribution as to grades. Grassy cattle dominated the supply but good supplies of dry-fed cattle and increased offerings of rangers have been noticeable features. The grassers are also showing more definite grades and average quality is higher, bulk running to medium fairly good fleshed kinds with some very good quality stock included, while the tail end, trashy kind is not quite so plentiful as earlier in the season. The rangers on the other hand show an apparent culling out of the tail ends, bulk having been of common quality with just a few fair to good steers offered. This changing quality is largely reflected in prices. Good and choice grades, in a class by themselves, have held steady with best grades higher, new high prices being made. Tops reached \$18.00 on light Angus yearlings, the record for the year on this class, while \$17.50@17.75 has been paid for a surprisingly large number of loads of long-fed cattle for this time of the year. A moderate supply of good to fair choice steers sold steady to 25c lower at \$15.50@16.75, with best of the grassy kind 25 to 40c lower than the high time last week at \$13.75@14.75. Medium grades suffered the greatest decline this week under increased supplies of natives and the competition of rangers. Values averaged 5c lower for the week on cattle selling \$11.50@13.25. Common kinds have been weakened mostly by the dull stocker and feeder market rather than heavy supplies and are also around 50c lower, bulk going to killers. Good and choice cows at \$9.75@12.75 and canners at \$4.00@4.75 have held to a steady level, but the in between grades at \$6.75@8.75 had a very uneven trade. After declining 25@50c Monday they have met a spotted, irregular market and are an average 50c lower than a week ago. Bologna bulls have met a sluggish, narrow market generally and sold largely at \$5.50@6.50, with tops reaching \$6.75. Butcher bulls have been scarce and ranged from \$7.00 up to \$11.50 as to weight and quality. Calves show around 50@75c gain. Average quality has not been as high as previously, more grassy medium weight calves being included and fewer load lots of choice vealers. Bulk of the latter at \$17.00@17.75 today, with a few tops at \$18.00, took the greatest advance, heavy and medium calves largely at \$7.00@13.00 being around 50c better. Range cattle have totaled over 10,000 head or nearly 6,000 more than last week. Outside of 3 loads of good steers selling up to \$15.00, bulk have been of a common class bringing \$9.00@11.50, with some fair kinds at \$12.00@13.25.

A fairly broad shipping demand and lighter receipts have assisted in advancing the market every day for the past week except today, when a falling off in the shipping call, more liberal Thursday re-

ceipts than expected, and the Labor Day holiday influences united to depress the market, so that it closed 25@35c lower than yesterday. Compared with Thursday a week ago, trading closed today mostly 25@40c higher on light and medium weights, while heavy butchers and packing sows were 15@25c higher. Light lights and pigs were scarce all week and still show gains of 40@60c over a week ago today, especially the desirable grades, which are suitable to ship. Local killers (Continued on page 39.)

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
Kansas City Stock Yards, Sept. 1.

Trade in cattle today was active at strong to 25c higher prices. Prime steers, weighing 1,401 lbs., sold up to \$17.25, and other fed steers brought \$16.50 up. The most strength was in the grass-fat cattle, especially the better grades. Hogs were quoted strong to 10c higher, top \$15.65, and bulk of sales \$15.00@15.50. Sheep prices held steady. Western lambs sold up to \$13.50. Receipts today were 6,000 cattle, 3,500 hogs, and 8,000 sheep, compared with 10,000 cattle, 4,500 hogs, and 9,000 sheep a week ago, and 13,100 cattle, 7,500 hogs, and 17,500 sheep a year ago. Grass-fat steers today were strong to 25c higher, and 50@75c above a week ago. The bulk of the sales were at \$9.50@12.50. Tuesday some straight grass-fat steers from Oklahoma brought \$15.50, the top price of the season. They averaged 1,360 lbs. Fed steers today sold at \$15.50@17.25, strong prices. The supply continues short of requirements, and killers are using wintered summer grazed and the best grass steers to meet demand for prime beef. Cows and heifers held steady with demand fairly active. Veal calves were stronger.

Hog prices today were steady to 10c higher. Average quality was plainer than usual. The top price was \$15.65 and bulk of sales \$15.00@15.55. Packers were fairly active, and shippers' operations were held in check owing to the scarcity of choice, medium and light weights. Pigs were in active demand at strong prices.

After a rather slow opening trade in sheep became active at steady prices compared with Tuesday's decline of 25c. Most of the offerings were Western lambs that brought \$13.00@13.50, and feeders \$12.00@12.50. Larger supplies will arrive this month than last month, and feeders will have a good chance to get thin lambs.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
National Stock Yards, Ill., Sept. 1.

The cattle receipts this week ran somewhat heavier than for several weeks past, count totaling right at 33,500 for the period. There is not much change in the quality of the offerings. There are a few real good cattle amongst them but the run for the most part consists of medium and plain grassers. The top for the week, and, as a matter of fact, the top for the year on yearling steers was made on Tuesday, when a load of 900-lb. white faces went to the scale at \$17.25. The top for the week on heavy steers was \$16.35. The bulk of the best killers in the heavy beef department ranges from \$11.50@14.50, with medium or common kind swinging around the \$10.00 mark. The market is erratic; up to last Saturday there was considerable strength shown on all classes, and the best cattle were called 25@50c higher. Beginning with Monday, however, the market became draggy and prices were lower, particularly on everything except the best kinds. These are perhaps steady both in heavy beefs and butcher classes, but the

trade even in these is not as brisk as it might be. Texas and Western steers are still coming in fair volume; they are around 25@50c lower for the week, and are selling for the most part within a range of \$10.00@11.75, although a few of the real good loads sold as high as \$12.40 on Tuesday.

The hog run this week is right at 41,000 and the quality fair. The order buyers have been very much in evidence this week and have taken a liberal share of the receipts. There has been considerable fluctuation in prices, but the trend is upward and at this writing we are a full dollar higher than this time a week ago. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$15.75@16.25; good heavys, \$14.75@15.75; roughs, \$12.75@13.50; lights, \$16.00@16.25; pigs, \$13.00@15.25; bulk, \$16.00@16.20.

The count in the sheep house this week is something over 18,000. Mutton sheep show very little change in prices for the week. They are selling from \$7.00@7.50. Breeding ewes are selling around \$8.00, and the good black and brown face kinds would bring a little more money. Lambs show a decline of 50@75c. A few of the extra good ones have gone to the city butchers in the last couple of days at \$13.00, but the bulk of the best killers are not selling over \$12.00. The heavy rains we have had in the last few days have had something to do with lowering the price of lambs, as a good many have been taken from the cars very wet. There is no question but that some of the best lambs would have brought more money had they been dry.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)
South Omaha, Nebr., Sept. 1.

Receipts of cattle are still running about 30 per cent short of last year and the big bulk of the arrivals are coming direct from the Western range country. Total receipts for August were 118,000 head, against 182,000 head a year ago, and this big decrease in supplies will undoubtedly be further emphasized as the season advances. The market has been acting better of late and beef demand is broader than it was. Choice corn-fed yearlings are selling as high as \$16.00@17.10, but very few corn-feds are coming. Choice Western grass beefs are selling at \$12.00@14.50, but bulk of the grass cattle sell around \$9.00@11.00, with the commoner kinds, on the Mexican order, as low as \$6.50@7.50. Not much improvement was noted in the market for cows and heifers and best grass cows are selling around \$8.00@9.00, fair kinds at \$7.00@8.00, and canners and cutters at \$4.50@5.50. A revival of interest in stockers and feeders has been partly responsible for the improved tone to the general cattle market this week.

Although receipts of hogs recently have been seasonably light they have not been sufficiently so to stimulate demand materially or advance prices to any appreciable extent. Both shipping buyers and packers continue to "sit on the lid" and with slight fluctuations prices have been in pretty much the same notches as for the past two months. The situation has developed no new feature, light and butcher weight hogs still selling at the top and rough heavy packing loads at the bottom of the list, the range of prices showing some tendency to narrow down. August receipts were 157,000 head, or 10,000 more than a year ago, and August hogs averaged 262 lbs., or 7 lbs. heavier than a year ago. With only about 7,500 hogs here today the market was 10@25c lower. Tops brought \$15.25, against \$14.60 last Wednesday, and bulk of the trading was at \$14.25@14.50, against \$13.60@14.00 a week ago.

Prices for sheep and lambs have scored advances of 50@75c this week owing largely to the very limited receipts. Fat lambs are quoted at \$12.25@13.75, yearlings \$8.00@8.75, wethers \$7.00@8.00, and ewes \$5.50@7.00.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

John J. Hoeffling will establish an ice plant at Nesquehoning, Pa.

The Kings Mountain Ice Co. will erect an ice plant at Shelby, N. C.

The new plant of the Glynn Ice Co., Brunswick, Ga., has just been completed.

Hartley Bros. Ice & Cold Storage Co. has established an ice plant at Somerton, Ariz.

Frank Wilkins plans to open a new market and cold storage plant in Lafayette, La.

The Citizens Ice Co. has been organized in Fairbury, Ill., with Mr. Frye as manager.

Roy B. Cox will this fall begin the erection of a new ice storage house in Oregon City, Ore.

The Grant-Quick Ice Co. has been incorporated at Tallahassee, Fla., with a capital of \$100,000.

The Southern Baptist Sanatorium, El Paso, Tex., will erect a refrigeration and power plant.

Hodges & MacIntosh have installed a refrigerating system in their plant at South Bend, Ind.

The ice plant of the Eugene Ice & Cold Storage Co., Eugene, Ore., has been permanently closed.

The Home Ice & Manufacturing Co., Van Alstyne, Tex., will rebuild its plant, which was destroyed by fire.

The Graham Mill & Elevator Co., Graham, Tex., will expend \$50,000 on plant improvements and increase its daily capacity to 60,000 pounds of ice.

The convention of the National Association of Ice Industries will be held in St. Louis, Mo., this month.

Burr Bros. have installed a \$5,000 refrigerating plant in their meat market and grocery store in Rockford, Ill.

Extensive improvements, including a cold storage and freezer building and an ice plant of 100 tons daily capacity, are being planned by the White Provision Co., Atlanta, Ga.

The 1920 meeting of the Southwestern Ice Manufacturers' Association will be held in Waco, Tex., instead of in Dallas, as was formerly planned. The dates are November 16, 17 and 18.

The Hygeia Ice Co. plant at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., now owned by D. W. Wilbur, is to be taken over by a new firm and operated under the name of the Poughkeepsie Ice & Cold Storage Co.

A charter of incorporation has been granted to the Commonwealth Coal Co., Charlotte, N. C. The incorporators are C. V. Palmer, J. I. Sabiston and Chase Brenizer. The new company plans on erecting an ice plant to be run in connection with the coal business.

A company capitalized at \$300,000 is being organized in Wheeling, W. Va., for the purpose of operating a large cold and dry storage business. The new corporation will be known as the Wheeling Terminal Storage Co., and will probably take over the building formerly occupied by the Benwood Brewery Co.

MEAT SITUATION IN AUSTRALIA.

(Continued from page 19.)

unacceptable to the trade in Australia, owing to the difficulties of finance and the congestion of meat in stores in Great Britain. The conference of the trade recently held in Australia decided to ask the Imperial Government to realize as quickly as possible on stocks of Australian meat in Great Britain.

The agitation in favor of allowing the export of horse flesh has not been dropped. The fact that Canada has obtained a contract to supply horse flesh to Europe is noted for further argument with the authorities. The trouble, of course, is that there is not enough space for the export of beef and mutton, let alone horse flesh.

Reports have been published here from time to time concerning the desire of Italy and some of the central European countries to trade with Australia, and an Italian line of steamers is expected to commence at any time. It is believed that such a movement will lead to some business being done in meat, but of course the exchange question hampers all trade.

The Position in New Zealand.

The greatest difficulty in New Zealand is to get boats to lift the cargoes of meat quickly enough to enable the factories to continue to operate. Time after time they have had to close down; the space is no sooner empty than the factories begin to

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Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, 1004 Cunard Bldg.
Cleveland—General Cartage & Storage Co.
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.
Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.

Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.
New York City—Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave.
Norfolk—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Agency, First & Front Sts.
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co.
Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.

Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co., Edwin Knowles.
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

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fill it up again. A larger amount of shipping was available in June, however, and this allowed of a greater amount of export. A conference of the trade has been held to deal with the position, and to submit to the Government a scheme for bettering things.

The amount of meat held in New Zealand may be guessed when it is stated that at recent date there were over 6 million carcasses represented, of 60 lbs. each. This is equal to a whole season's killing, and still there were large numbers of stock to be dealt with. Naturally, the authorities of the factories are concerned how to handle the succeeding season's output, when the Imperial purchases cease. At present there is a good outlook for shipping, on which the whole position rests.

Efforts to obtain some information from the British Board of Trade and the Imperial authorities as to their intentions in the way of assisting New Zealand to dispose of her meat have been unavailing. It is stated in New Zealand that the sale by the British Government of 36,000,000 lbs. of mutton and lamb to the United States Government will not have any bearing on the position in New Zealand regarding this year's supplies.

Generally speaking, there is a feeling of uncertainty among people in the New Zealand trade. The increased charges, the fall in the price of tallow and the transfer of the storage charges after June 30 from the Imperial government to the farmers who own the stock, are all factors contributing to the anxiety of the trade. Then again there is uncertainty regarding the ending of the British government's control of refrigerated shipping, and the possible freight rates of the future. Shipping representatives have been reassuring, stating that more refrigerated space will be available than New Zealand will require.

The glut in the stores entails a great deal of extra expense in handling when the old meat has to be removed to make room for the new. There has to be a general shuffle round, thus leading to extra expense.

One of the freezing companies has been endeavoring to overcome its difficulties by purchasing a steamer of its own. The Admiral Codrington recently carried 105,000 carcasses from the Poverty Bay works, being the largest cargo ever taken in one bottom. She called at Australia for wheat as extra cargo.

A farmers' co-operative works is to be established near Timaru.



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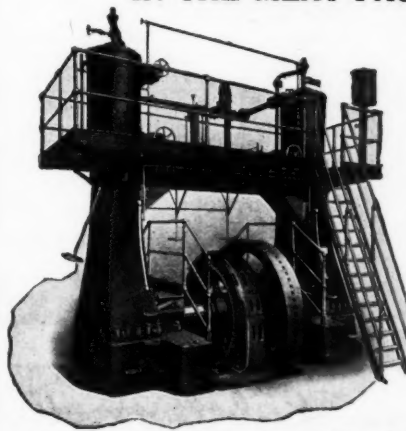
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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

ODORLESS HANDLING OF OFFAL.

The problem of operating a rendering establishment without offense to the community in which it is located is a serious one with every renderer. Then, too, one of the chief problems of every packer and renderer is how to get the most out of his product.

Progress in treatment of offals has been rapid of late, and more than one method has been under observation which promises great improvement in this direction. One of the leading authorities in this field, Mr. C. O. Bartlett, of the Bartlett & Snow Co., Cleveland, O., writes as follows concerning a process with which he is familiar:

Editor, The National Provisioner:

All offensive odors arising from the treatment of offals from abattoirs, packing and rendering works, can and should be entirely eliminated.

This is a very bold statement for anyone to make. But the writer, after an experience and experiments of forty years in operating and building rendering and fertilizer machinery, feels that it can be done, in fact, it is now being done, and has been done for two years of continual operation.

Briefly speaking, the process is as follows:

The materials to be treated, consisting of butchers' scraps from meat markets, bones from sausage factories, heads and feet from abattoirs, and other similar offals, are put into a receptacle holding from three to five tons, and sealed so that absolutely no odors of any description can escape. This receptacle has a steam jacket on the bottom and sides for heating the material. There is also an upright shaft with sweeps for continually stirring the material while being treated.

A solvent is put into the receptacle, completely covering the material. This solvent evaporates at a low temperature, thus carrying off the moisture with it until the material is completely dried. The escaping vapors are passed to a condenser and condensed, and then passed to a separating tank for separating the solvent and water.

The next step is to extract the grease from the dried tankage, which is done by

thoroughly washing with solvent, the grease and solvent passing to a still in which the solvent is evaporated and passed to the condenser and then to the storage tank. The grease is also passed to a storage tank.

The next step is to thoroughly extract what solvent remains in the dried and degreased tankage, after which the discharge door is opened and the thoroughly dried and degreased tankage and bones are discharged.

Please note that the bones are not broken or dissolved at all, but remain in their full size and shape, but are thoroughly degreased. Also note that during the treatment there is no possibility of any odors escaping, for everything coming from the treatment is condensed. The condensed water is as clear as drinking water and the finished tankage is as sterile as corn meal.

Also please note that every particle of solids, even to a feather, is left in the tankage, thus giving a very high percentage of solids.

Another feature is the very high percentage of ammonia retained in the tankage, and the grease is of the highest quality possible.

C. O. BARTLETT.

MOTOR TRUCK UPKEEP EXPENSE.

A distance of 12,000 miles for a period of 12 months with an upkeep expense of but 15 cents was the record recently made by a two-ton pneumatic-tired truck of the Detroit Gear & Machine Company, Detroit. The only expense of 15 cents was for repairing a broken fan belt. The record was made by a Federal truck, and was available through the accurate records kept by this company of costs of operation.

The records show that the total cost per mile for this two-ton Federal was but 32 cents and their cost per ton mile but 40 cents. They got 10 miles to a gallon of gasoline with capacity loads all the time. The work of the company is all city hauling, the greater part of which consists of short hauls to the freight de-

pots and deliveries to local concerns using the product of the company. The truck has made from 10 to 12 round trips per day, including 14 or 15 short pick-up trips.

MEAT SITUATION IN AUGUST.

(Continued from page 19.)

are of particular interest to the livestock producer. One is the substantial spread between the price of livestock and the price of meat, this spread being caused in good part by the decreased value of hides and by-products. The other is the better export demand for pork products during August.

It is customary at this season of the year to receive fair export orders from Europe, but the revival of these orders is especially gratifying at this time on account of recent conditions in the export trade. Many European countries have been buying only from hand to mouth, although stocks in some of these countries have been very low. Butter is quite scarce abroad, and there has been more demand for American fats as a consequence. There have been better inquiries and orders for lard and dry salt meats. On the whole, the export trade during August has been fair, particularly the trade with Scandinavia.

There has been more or less of a decline in the contract price of pork and lard. This is generally attributed to the lower prices of grains. The seasonal demand for all kinds of cash pork products has been good.

Producers undoubtedly must have noted the spread between livestock and meat prices on account of the decreased value of hides and by-products. These decreases, in the case of cattle, are equivalent to approximately \$2.50 per hundredweight on the basis of live weights. For example, the beef which the packer obtains by dressing range steers weighing 1,150 to 1,200 pounds alive and selling in the present market around \$11 to \$11.50 per hundredweight, costs him just as much as did the beef from similar animals for which he paid \$13.50 to \$14 per hundredweight a year ago. He pays less for the cattle but he also receives a great deal less for the hides and fats.

Similarly, in discussing the price of sheep and lambs at Chicago, the United States Bureau of Markets on August 19 said:

"Cull natives are holding fairly steady at \$7.50 to \$8.00, mostly, a big discount from fat lambs but one not so surprising when the sharply lower values for pelts and offal that were current a year ago are duly taken into account. Indeed, when it is taken into consideration that a 3½c per lb. decrease in the credit value of pelts and 1c per lb. decrease in the credit value of the offal from this time last year makes a \$12.50 lamb cost as much in the carcass as a lamb costing \$17.00 at this time last year, the depressed condition of the sheep and lamb market at present is to a considerable extent explained."

During the first three weeks of August the sheep and lamb trade where the bulk of this meat is sold—the principal cities of the East—was unsatisfactory. This was because the receipts at Chicago and Missouri river markets were quite liberal as compared with the previous thirty-day period. Moreover, the receipts were larger at Eastern markets. The result was an oversupply of lamb in the East, with considerably lower wholesale prices. The decline stimulated the trade, and this circumstance, coupled with decreased receipts of fat lambs suitable for slaughter, during the last week of August, has given the trade a healthier tone for lambs, both alive and dressed.

Only moderate quantities of frozen lamb were on the market in August.

For Sale or Will Lease Retail Food Store

Which has for the past ten years occupied one three-story building 30' front, 45' deep, with two large show windows on first floor. Said business is located on the best street in the city, next door to a large department store in a large manufacturing city, 150 miles from New York City.

Business is now being successfully conducted by the owner, doing a strictly cash-and-carry business, selling meats, provisions, groceries and vegetables.

Building is equipped throughout with new strictly up-to-date fixtures and machinery, including 4-ton ice machine, 3 large ice boxes, 1 freezing room, 40' refrigerated glass meat counter, large covered grocery counter, up-to-date fruit and vegetable counter, 5 electric computing scales, 1 U. S. slicing machine, five electric lights throughout entire building. Running hot and cold water on first and second floors. Fully equipped bologna factory on second floor, storage room on third floor.

Reason for selling: present owner going into other business. Will sell building, stock, machinery and fixtures, or will lease building and sell stock, machinery and fixtures, or will lease building, machinery and fixtures, present owner removing stock if lessee so desires.

Occupancy can be had Oct. 1st. if desired. Only financially responsible parties considered. Address F. S. 614, care The National Provisioner, Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Section

E. G. Crane of Berth, Levi & Co. is out of town for a few days.

August Elbert, head of the well-known oil firm of Elbert & Co., New York, was in town this week greeting old friends.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago the first four days of this week totaled 31,396 cattle, 59,826 hogs and 62,836 sheep.

The average wholesale price of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, August 28, 1920, as indicated by prices realized on Swift & Company's sales, was 18.47 cents per pound, the range being 12 to 29 cents.

Packinghouse circles were mildly interested this week by the newspaper announcement of the resignation of W. B. Colver as a member of the Federal Trade Commission. Colver's term expires September 25, but he did not wait for that date, apparently.

Vice-president E. C. Merritt of the Indianapolis Abattoir Co. was in Chicago this week. S. Burkhardt of the Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, was another visitor. Both are accounting experts and are interested in the work of the Standardized Cost Accounting Committee of the Institute of American Meat Packers, of which they are members.

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week, with lard and meats in pounds, pork in barrels, and canned meats in cases, follow:

	Last week.	Prev. week.	Last year.
Cured meats.....	11,016,000	11,203,000	22,808,000
Lard	5,927,000	6,161,000	11,380,000
Fresh meats	34,108,000	29,120,000	55,730,000
Pork	15,409	12,796	622
Canned meats	30,217	26,653	46,580

Receipts for the week: Cured meats, 1,791,000 lbs.; fresh meats, 11,487,000 lbs.; lard, 4,189,000 lbs.; pork, 75 bbls.

Livestock commission men have secured temporary court injunctions in the federal courts at Chicago, Kansas City and elsewhere restraining Secretary of Agriculture Meredith from enforcing his order affecting livestock commission rates as recently increased by the commission men. The latter claim the Government has no right under an obsolete war regulation to interfere with their business by threatening to revoke their war-time licenses if they do not reduce the rates stated.

The Chicago "boosters' committee" for the packers' convention at Atlantic City held its final meeting this week to ratify plans for the trip. Chairman Arthur D. White reported that the brand-new all-steel Pullman special train will leave Chicago at 1 p. m., Chicago time, Saturday, September 11, via the Pennsylvania railroad, running on "Broadway Limited" schedule and reaching the seashore at 10

o'clock Sunday morning. This "White Special," as it is coming to be called, will have a club car, two special diners, standard Pullmans and compartment cars, and other attractive features, including entertainment for the numerous wives and sisters who will be of the party. Luncheon will be served on the train on Saturday, also dinner that night and Sunday breakfast, when the party will be joined by the Cincinnati crowd in a special car attached at Pittsburgh. More than 100 have already made reservations for this train.

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References:

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**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 33.)

for the most part have shown a preference for the higher-priced hogs over the packing grades for the past two days, seeming to indicate that good hogs suitable for the fresh meat trade are now on a worth-the-money basis, as compared with the heavy mixed and packing grades. Chicago receipts for the first four days of this week are about \$4,000, being a decrease of around 14,000 from the same time a week ago. The ten market total for the week to date at around 262,000 is about 16,000 less than same period a week ago, but it shows an increase of approximately 46,000 over corresponding period last year.

After showing a sensational advance of \$2.00 per cwt. and more on fat lambs during the week ending last Saturday, the trade this week has turned to the other extremes. The local run the first four days this week totaled approximately 118,000, or about 35,000 in excess of like period last week, and although supplies at some of the other important market centers have fallen off, values for native lambs, particularly, have been on a well greased toboggan. As compared with a week ago today, native lambs are now largely \$1.00@1.25 lower, while many sales

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show \$1.50 or more decline compared with last week's extreme close. Fat Western lambs are closing about \$1.00 lower than the close last week and 50@75c below a week ago today. Yearlings, which were selling relatively low a week ago, have not changed very materially in value, but fat matured wethers are 25@50c lower and fat ewes generally 50@75c lower. The slump this week is attributed largely to lower live markets East and a consequent shutting off of shipping demand here for fat lambs, and to an increased movement

of native lambs to this market, the latter attracted by last week's sharp advance in values. The reaction, while not altogether unlooked for, in view of the rapidity of the recent advance, has been more severe than generally expected. Any material decrease in the run of natives next week would tend to put the trade in a position to recover from the decline, as much of the range delegation is in feeder flesh and there is broad demand from the country, particularly for Western lambs suitable for that outlet.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, August 23...	22,620	2,444	33,615	17,070
Tuesday, August 24...	8,270	1,829	28,594	13,747
Wednesday, August 25...	8,348	1,455	16,057	24,946
Thursday, August 26...	12,423	2,441	20,116	26,915
Friday, August 27...	5,914	1,063	11,003	12,495
Saturday, August 28...	1,843	192	2,542	2,745

Total last week...	58,818	9,444	111,928	98,518
Week ago...	53,844	10,898	104,120	112,734
Year ago...	74,980	13,941	122,987	139,479
Two years ago...	74,231	8,486	86,318	128,610

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, August 23...	4,777	459	5,083	1,616
Tuesday, August 24...	5,872	523	3,599	7,835
Wednesday, August 25...	4,815	267	7,312	7,274
Thursday, August 26...	4,270	320	3,728	8,640
Friday, August 27...	3,708	12	3,132	9,859
Saturday, August 28...	354	.....	1,592	1,937

Total last week...	23,900	1,775	24,446	37,161
Previous week...	21,345	972	16,109	44,168
Year ago...	25,150	1,719	18,131	43,597
Two years ago...	16,581	846	13,870	41,136

Total receipts at Chicago for year to Aug. 28:

	1920.	1919.
Cattle	1,867,683	2,050,212
Calves	518,335	500,889
Hogs	5,125,414	5,807,533
Sheep	2,257,965	2,802,153
Horses	33,597	30,144
Cars	170,687	187,611

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	Week.	Year to date.
Week ending Aug. 28...	366,000	19,706,000
Previous week...	371,000	21,646,000
Corresponding week, 1919...	397,000	20,610,000
Corresponding week, 1918...	358,000	18,089,000
Corresponding week, 1917...	169,000	19,774,000
Corresponding week, 1916...	487,000	17,896,000
Corresponding week, 1915...	378,000	15,484,000
Corresponding week, 1914...	390,000	16,539,000
Corresponding week, 1913...	302,000	17,483,000
Corresponding week, 1912...	353,000	16,595,000
Corresponding week, 1911...	370,000	13,106,000
Corresponding week, 1910...	290,000	15,953,000
Corresponding week, 1909...	328,000	18,669,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending Aug. 28, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week	220,000	276,000	341,000
Previous week	215,000	271,000	326,000
1919	328,000	316,000	552,000
1918	318,000	288,000	354,000
1917	253,000	121,000	207,000
1916	245,000	388,000	321,000
1915	198,000	254,000	307,000
1914	160,000	276,000	351,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to Aug. 28, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1920	6,032,000	15,922,000	6,321,000
1919	6,821,000	17,880,000	7,601,000
1918	7,298,000	16,826,000	5,958,000
1917	4,120,000	14,882,000	7,558,000
1916	5,092,000	16,307,000	6,396,000
1915	4,377,000	13,688,000	6,170,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending Aug. 28, 1920:

Armour & Co.	14,000
Anglo-American	6,700
Swift & Co.	11,800
Hammond Co.	6,500
Morris & Co.	6,100
Wilson & Co.	7,800
Boyd-Lunham	4,300
Western Packing Co.	6,000
Roberts & Oake	2,800
Miller & Hart	2,700
Independent Packing Co.	3,900
Brennan Packing Co.	8,800
Wm. Davies Co.	3,100
Others	12,800

Totals	92,300
Previous week	94,400
Year ago	106,400

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep & Lambs.
Week ending Aug. 28...	\$15.05	\$14.50	\$7.65
Previous week	14.85	15.05	7.45
Cor. week, 1919...	15.90	18.70	8.50
Cor. week, 1918...	16.60	19.00	12.25
Cor. week, 1917...	12.90	17.50	10.25
Cor. week, 1916...	9.85	10.80	7.10
Cor. week, 1915...	9.10	7.05	5.75
Cor. week, 1914...	9.25	9.20	5.00
Cor. week, 1913...	8.30	8.60	4.25
Cor. week, 1912...	8.25	8.34	4.10
Cor. week, 1911...	7.10	7.11	3.60

	CATTLE.
Choice to prime steers	\$16.00@17.75
Good to choice steers	13.00@15.75
Fair to good steers	10.00@13.50
Yearlings, fair to choice	12.00@18.00
Good to prime cows	8.50@12.25
Fair to good heifers	10.00@14.50
Fair to good cows	6.00@9.00
Canners	4.00@5.00
Cutters	5.00@6.50
Bologna hogs	6.00@6.75
Veal calves	16.00@18.00

	HOGS.
Choice light butchers	\$15.00@16.10
Medium weight butchers	15.40@16.00
Heavy butchers, 270-350 lbs.	14.75@15.50
Fair to fancy light	14.90@16.00
Mixed butchers	14.75@15.75
Heavy packing	13.75@14.75
Rough packing	15.00@14.00
Pigs	12.00@15.25
Stags	10.00@12.50

	SHEEP.
Native lambs	\$9.00@12.75
Western lambs	11.00@13.70
Feeding lambs	9.00@13.00
Yearlings	8.00@10.00
Wethers	6.00@8.25
Ewes	4.00@7.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.	\$25.10	\$25.10	\$24.95	\$25.10
Oct.	25.95	25.95	25.85	25.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.	18.47½	18.57½	18.47½	18.47½
Oct.	18.35	18.95	18.77½	18.87½
Jan.	19.15	19.17½	19.15	19.15
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Sept.	15.25	15.32½	15.20	15.20
Oct.	15.63	15.82½	15.20	15.70

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.	24.90	24.90	24.10	24.10
Oct.	25.80	25.85	25.10	25.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.	18.60	18.62½	18.37½	18.45
Oct.	18.97½	19.00	18.75	18.82½
Jan.	19.05	19.05	18.97½	19.02½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Sept.	15.30	15.30	15.05	15.05
Oct.	15.82½	15.82½	15.55	15.55

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.	23.80	24.30	23.50	24.00
Oct.	24.75	25.30	24.75	24.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.	18.42½	18.42½	18.17½	18.40
Oct.	18.75	18.80	18.55	18.80
Jan.	18.95	18.95	18.72½	18.82½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Sept.	15.00	15.20	14.87½	15.20
Oct.	15.40	15.65	15.37½	15.65

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.	23.55	23.95	23.50	23.65
Oct.	24.55	24.95	24.40	24.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.	18.30	18.40	18.12½	18.25
Oct.	18.90	18.92	18.55	18.67
Jan.	19.02	19.02	18.75	18.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Sept.	15.15	15.15	14.90	15.09
Oct.	15.65	15.65	15.30	15.50

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.	21.75	22.50	21.75	22.40
Oct.	23.45	23.50	22.35	23.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.	18.30	18.02	18.15	18.62½
Oct.	18.55	18.85	18.60	18.80
Jan.	18.75	18.85	18.70	18.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Sept.	15.00	15.15	14.90	15.15
Oct.	15.40	15.67	15.35	15.67

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.	23.55	23.95	23.50	23.65
Oct.	24.55	24.95	24.40	24.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.	18.30	18.40	18.12½	18.25
Oct.	18.90	18.92	18.55	18.67
Jan.	19.02	19.02	18.75	18.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Sept.	15.15	15.15	14.90	15.09
Oct.	15.65	15.65	15.30	15.50

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.	21.75	22.50	21.75	22.40
Oct.	23.45	23.50	22.35	23.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.	18.30	18.02	18.15	18.62½
Oct.	18.55	18.85	18.60	18.80
Jan.	18.75	18.85	18.70	18.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Sept.	15.00	15.15	14.90	15.15
Oct.	15.40	15.67	15.35	15.67

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.	23.55	23.95	23.50	23.65
Oct.	24.55	24.95	24.40	24.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.	18.30	18.40	18.12½	18.25
Oct.	18.90	18.92	18.55	18.67
Jan.	19.02	19.02	18.75	18.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Sept.	15.15	15.15	14.90	15.09
Oct.	15.65	15.65	15.30	15.50

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.	21.75	22.50	21.75	22.40
Oct.	23.45	23.50	22.35	23.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.	18.30	18.02	18.15	18.62½
Oct.	18.55	18.85	18.60	18.80
Jan.	18.75	18.85	18.70	18.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Sept.	15.00	15.15	14.90	15.15
Oct.	15.40	15.67	15.35	15.67

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.	23.55	23.95	23.50	23.65
Oct.	24.55	24.95	24.40	24.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.	18.30	18.40	18.12½	18.25
Oct.	18.90	18.92	18.55	18.67
Jan.	19.02	19.02	18.75	18.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Sept.	15.15	15.15	14.90	15.09
Oct.	15.65	15.65	15.30	15.50

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept.	21.75	22.50	21.75	22.40
Oct.	23.45	23.50	22.35	23.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
Sept.	18.30	18.02	18.15	18.62½
Oct.	18.55	18.85	18.60	18.80
Jan.	18.75	18.85	18.70	18.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
Sept.	15.00	15.15	14.90	15.15
Oct.	15.40	15.67	15.35	15.67

Oct.	15.40	15.67	15.35	15.67
FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1920.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
Sept. ....	.....	.....	.....	22.40

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	27	@28
Good native steers.....	25½	@26½
Medium steers.....	23	@24
Heifers, good.....	23	@24
Cows.....	14	@19
Hind quarters, choice.....	37	@38
Fore quarters, choice.....	18½	@19

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.....	@49
Steer Loins, No. 2.....	@45
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	@43
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	@43
Steer Loin Ends (hps).....	@38
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	@37
Cow Loins.....	@35
Cow Short Loins.....	@27
Cow Loin Ends (hps).....	@30
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	@24
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	@24
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	@26
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	@24
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	@16
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	@24
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	@24
Steer Chunks, No. 1.....	@20
Steer Chunks, No. 2.....	@17
Cow Rounds.....	@16
Cow Chunks.....	@11
Steer Plates.....	@11½
Medium Plates.....	@10½
Briskets, No. 1.....	@18
Briskets, No. 2.....	@15
Steer Naval Ends.....	@9½
Cow Naval Ends.....	@7½
Fore Shanks.....	@7
Hind Shanks.....	@7
Rolls.....	@25
Strip Loins, No. 1.....	@20
Strip Loins, No. 2.....	@20
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	@25
Sirloin Butts, No. 1.....	@25
Sirloin Butts, No. 2.....	@40
Sirloin Butts, No. 3.....	@35
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@80
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@65
Rump butts.....	@25
Flank Steaks.....	@25
Boneless Chunks.....	@12
Shoulder Cuts.....	@24
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@14
Trimming.....	@14

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	@12	@13
Hearts.....	@9	@9
Tongues.....	@33	@33
Sweetbreads.....	@59	@62
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	@11	@11
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	@10	@10
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	@10½	@11
Livers.....	@13	@14
Kidneys, per lb.....	@8½	@9

Veal.

Choice Carcass.....	@27	@28
Good Carcass.....	@25	@26
Good Saddle.....	@36	@37
Good Backs.....	@20	@20
Medium Backs.....	@10	@10

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	@12	@13
Sweetbreads.....	@68	@70
Calf Livers.....	@29	@36

Lamb.

Choice Lambs	.....	@30
Choice Saddles	.....	@34
Choice Fores	.....	@26
Medium Lambs	.....	@26
Medium Fores	.....	@24
Medium Saddles	.....	@30
Lamb Fries, per lb.	.....	@22
Lamb Tongues, each	.....	@18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	.....	25 @28

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep.....	@14
Light Sheep.....	@16
Heavy Saddle.....	@20
Light Saddle.....	@22
Heavy Fores.....	@10
Light Fores.....	@12
Mutton Legs.....	@22
Mutton Loins.....	@18
Mutton Stew.....	@17½
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@18
Sheep Heads, each.....	@15

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	@22
Pork Loins.....	@19
Leaf Lard.....	@19½
Tenderloins.....	@18
Spare Ribs.....	@18
Butts.....	@29
Hocks.....	@29
Trimming.....	@21
Extra Lean Trimings.....	@21
Tails.....	@16
Snouts.....	@8
Pigs' Feet.....	@5
Pigs' Heads.....	@9
Blade Bones.....	@9
Blade Meat.....	@16
Cheek Meat.....	@10
Hog Livers, per lb.....	@6
Neck Bones.....	@5
Skinned Shoulders.....	@22
Pork Hearts.....	@8½
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	@8½
Pork Tongues.....	@24
Spare Bones.....	@9
Tail Bones.....	@10
Brine.....	@15
Back fat.....	@21
Hams.....	@30
Calas.....	@22
Belies.....	@38

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	@16
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	@16

Choice Bologna.....	@17
Frankfurters.....	@23
Liver Sausage, with beef and pork.....	@21
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork.....	@25
Minced Sausage.....	@19
New England Style Sandwich Sausage.....	@19½
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	@24½
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	@23½
Oxford Lean Butts.....	@43
Polish Sausage.....	@20
Garlic Sausage.....	@19
Country Smoked Sausage.....	@20½
Country Fresh Sausage.....	@21
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@21½
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@20½
Luncheon Roll.....	@23
Delicatessen Loaf.....	@56
Ox Tongues, jellied.....	@21
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf.....	@57
Loin Roll, cooked.....	@57

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods.....	@50
Beef casing Salami, best.....	@49
Italian Salami (new goods).....	@52
Capri.....	@42
Holsteiner.....	@45
Peppetoni, long links.....	@42
Farmer.....	@42

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	@2.40
Bologna, ½ @ ½.....	4.00 @ 14.00
Pork, link, kits.....	@2.78
Pork, links, ½ @ ½.....	4.80 @ 16.10
Polish Sausage, kits.....	@2.46
Polish Sausage, ½ @ ½.....	4.18 @ 14.30
Frankfurts, kits.....	@2.00
Frankfurts, ½ @ ½.....	5.00 @ 17.50
Blood Sausage, kits.....	@3.33
Blood Sausage, ½ @ ½.....	5.50 @ 19.25
Liver Sausage, kits.....	@2.50
Liver Sausage, ½ @ ½.....	2.10 @ 9.00
Head Cheese, kits.....	@2.40
Head Cheese, ½ @ ½.....	3.00 @ 14.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$17.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	15.50
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	17.25
Pocket H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	19.00
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls.....	20.25
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.....	21.00
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	65.00
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels.....	55.00
Pork Tongues, barrels.....	64.50

CANNED MEATS.

	No. ¼	No. 1	No. 2	No. 4
Corned beef.....	\$3.40	\$6.50	\$21.50	
Roast beef.....	3.40	6.50	21.50	
Roast mutton.....	3.40	6.50	21.50	
Roast dried beef.....	2.75	4.85	52.00	
Ox tongue, whole.....	21.00	49.00		
Luncheon tongue.....	3.50	6.00	10.75	38.50
Corn beef hash.....	1.90	3.25	6.00	
Roast beef hash.....				
Hamburger steak with onions.....	1.90	3.25	6.75	
Vienna style sausage.....	1.35	2.75	5.25	
Luncheon sausage.....	1.40			
Breakfast sausage.....	2.75	4.50		
Veal loaf, med. size.....			2.50	

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per doz.
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	\$ 3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	6.75
8-oz. jars, ½ doz. in case.....	12.00
16-oz. jars, ¼ doz. in case.....	21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@26.00
Plate Beef.....	@24.00
Rollettes.....	@27.00
Rump Butts.....	@24.00
Mess Pork.....	@31.00
Clear Fat Backs.....	@39.00
Family Back Pork.....	@42.00
Bean Pork.....	@31

LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	@23½
Pure Lard.....	@22½
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@17½
Bakers' special cooking oil.....	@17½
terces, ½ c. over tierces, half barrels.....	½ c. over
terces, tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., ½ c. to 1 c. over tierces.....	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@31
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	@32
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.....	@31½
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	@24
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	@29

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@23.25
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@23.00
Clear Bellies, 16 @ 20 avg.....	@21.50
Rib Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@23.00
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.....	@20.50
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	@17.00
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@17.25
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@17.50
Extra Short Ribs.....	@18.75
Short Clears.....	@19.25
Butts.....	@14.00

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams.....	@42
Regular Hams.....	@39
Calas, 4 @ 12 lbs avg.....	@23½
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs avg.....	@22½
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 avg.....	@26
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@31
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip.....	@28
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.....	@32½
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	@37½
Dried Beef Insides.....	@51½
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@46½
Dried Beef Outsoles.....	@43½

Dried Beef Sets, best.....	@46½
Skinned Boiled Hams.....	@60
Regular Boiled Hams.....	@59
Boiled Calas.....	@38
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@59
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	@58

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

P. O. B. CHICAGO.....	@2½
Beef Rounds, per set.....	@35
Beef Middles, per set.....	@40
Beef Bungs, per piece.....	@25
Beef Weasands.....	@12
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.....	@1.25
Beef Bladders, medium, per doz.....	@1.20
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular.....	@1.20
Hog Casings, f. o. s., extra narrow.....	@2.00
Hog Middles, per set.....	@28
Hog Bungs, export.....	@28
Hog Bungs, large.....	@19
Hog Bungs, medium.....	@8
Hog Bungs, narrow.....	@14
Hog Stomachs, per piece.....	@16
Imported wide Sheep Casings.....	@.....
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings.....	@.....
Imported medium Sheep Casings.....	@.....

FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit.....	7.50 @ 7.75
Hoof Meat, per unit.....	6.75 @ 7.00
Concentrated Tankage, ground.....	6.75 @ 7.00
Ground Tankage, 11%.....	7.25 @ 7.50
Ground Tankage, 9 and 20%.....	6.50 @ 6.75
Crushed Tankage, 9 and 20%.....	6.50 @ 6.75
Ground Tankage, 6½ and 30%.....	52.00 @ 55.00
Ground Raw Bone, per ton.....	50.00 @ 52.00
Ground Steam Bone, per ton.....	40.00 @ 42.00

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

No. 1 Horns, per ton.....	270.00 @ 280.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	70.00 @ 80.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton.....	70.00 @ 80.00
Hoofs, white, per ton.....	90.00 @ 100.00
Round Shin Bones, heavies, per ton.....	160.00 @ 175.00
Round Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....	130.00 @ 140.00
Flat Shin Bones, heavies, per ton.....	130.00 @ 140.00
Flat Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....	120.00 @ 130.00
Thigh Bones, heavies, per ton.....	140.00 @ 150.00
Thigh Bones, lights, per ton.....	110.00 @ 140.00
Skulls, Jaws and Knuckles.....	37.50 @ 62.50

LARD.

Prime, steam, cash.....	@18.35
Prime, steam, loose.....	@17.85
Leaf.....	@18.50
Compound.....	@17.50
Neutral lard.....	22.50 @ 22.75

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	14½ @ 14½
Tallow.....	13½ @ 13½
Grease, yellow, loose.....	9½ @ 10
Grease, A white, loose.....	12½ @ 12½

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....	18 @ 19
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	17 @ 17½
Oleo stock.....	14 @ 15
Lined, loose, per gal.....	1.06 @ 1.15
Corn oil, loose.....	8½ @ 9
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast, 9 @ 9½	

TALLOW.

Edible.....	13½ @ 13½
Choice country.....	13½ @ 13½
Packers, prime, loose.....	13 @ 13½
Packers, No. 1 loose.....	10½ @ 11½
Packers, No. 2.....	8½ @ 9

GREASES.

White, choice.....	12 @ 12½
White, "A".....	11½ @ 12
White, "B".....	9½ @ 10
Pine, naphtha extracted.....	7½ @ 7½
Cracking.....	8½ @ 9
House.....	9½ @ 9½
Yellow.....	7½ @ 8½
Pigs' foot grease.....	12½ @ 13½
Garbage, grease, loose.....	6½ @ 7
Glycerine, C. P.....	28 @ 28½
Glycerine, dynamite.....	17 @ 17½
Glycerine, crude soap.....	17 @ 17½
Glycerine, candle.....	19 @ 19½

COTTONSEED OILS.

White, deodorized.....	15½ @ 16
P. S. Y. Y. loose, Chicago.....	nom. 11
P. S. Y. Y. soap grade.....	nom. 10
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. o. b. Tex.....	6 @ 6½
Soap stock, loose, 50% f. a. Chicago.....	2 @ 2½

COOPERAGE.

Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	3.35 @ 3.60
Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	3.75 @ 3.80
Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops.....	3.75 @ 3.80
Red Oak Lard Tierces.....	4.75 @ 4.85
White Oak Lard Tierces.....	5.35 @ 5.45
White Oak Ham Tierces.....	@5.75

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@14
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@15
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., carloads, bbls. or sacks.....	@ 5%
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., less than carloads.....	@ 6
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, crystals, 63 @ 7.....	
Nitrate of Soda, kegs, 100 @ 130 lbs., 1c over.....	14½ @ 16½
Boric Acid, crystals to powdered.....	8½ @ 9½
Borax, crystals to powdered.....	8½ @ 9½
Sugar.....	@.....
*White, clarified, f. o. b., New Orleans.....	@.....
*Yellow, clarified, f. o. b., New Orleans.....	@.....
Plantation, granulated, f. o. b. New Orleans.....	21 @ 22

Salt.

*Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.....	@.....
*Ashton, car lots.....	@.....
*English packing, T.H. & Co., car lots, per sack.....	@.....
*English packing, Chesbire, car lots, per sack.....	@.....
*English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack.....	@.....
*English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack.....	@.....
*Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago.....	11.57
*Michigan medium car lots, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago.....	13.07

*Stocks exhausted.

Retail Section

Butchers Defended on "Gouging" Charges

Baltimore meat packers, who have been experiencing the same trade difficulties as those confronted by packers of other cities, were surprised on Wednesday, August 25, when they read a statement in one of the evening papers to the effect that Acting Fair Price Commissioner Walter J. Bienemann had issued a "fair price list" quoting porterhouse steak as low as 20 to 22 cents, and sirloin at 22 cents. Mr. Bienemann made the further statement that only 5 per cent. of the beef on the Baltimore market was "prime," and that the remaining 95 per cent., which he graded as "medium-good" and "common-ordinary," was being sold to the Baltimore housewives by the butchers at "top of the market" price.

"With only 5 per cent. of 'prime' beef on the market," Mr. Bienemann stated in his announcement through the press, "the housewife has a pretty good weapon in her hand to use on the butcher who tries to charge her top prices for grades which he should be selling at lower prices. All butchers can't have 'prime' beef, which is finely mottled or marbled and has a heavy fat covering. Housewives should protect themselves against any overcharges by demanding their meats at the prices quoted in the new fair price list."

Michael Greenwald, of the Greenwald Packing Co., immediately upon reading the article telephoned the acting fair price commissioner, protesting against such statements. Mr. Bienemann refused to do anything that night, but subsequently gave a statement to a morning paper that he had nothing to retract, that he stood behind the prices quoted, and that if the packers wanted to fight he would fight them "to a bitter finish." He also announced that they had asked for a conference and that he had consented to meet them at 10:30 o'clock on Thursday, August 26.

Packers Defend the Retailers.

Representatives of the local packing firms of Corkran, Hill & Co., Haas & Fox, William Schluderberg & Son, Kaufman Packing Co., Wilson-Martin Co., and the Greenwald Packing Co., attended the morning conference. They were invited by the acting fair price commissioner to speak their minds, which they proceeded to do very fully.

The packers claimed that only "condition beef" from Western markets would yield steaks at 20 to 22 cents, and that it was unfair to the local packing industry to stigmatize its product as "medium-good" and "common-ordinary."

"Mike" Greenwald produced figures to show that of the previous week's killing 36 per cent. was prime, 20 per cent. good, 16 per cent. medium, 19 per cent. fair, and 9 per cent. common. Other packers had brought no detailed figures with them,

but claimed that their "choice" killings ranged from 50 to 60 per cent.

The packers asked the Fair Price Commission to segregate the generalization of "95 per cent. 'medium-good' and 'common-ordinary.'" They suggested that the packers would be satisfied with a classification of 55 per cent. good to choice; 30 per cent. ordinary to medium, and 10 per cent. common.

Mr. Bienemann refused to comply with their suggestion. He said that he had just returned from a visit to New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Detroit, Grand Rapids and Cleveland, in which the retail butchers were charging less than Baltimore butchers were charging for beef that cost them no more than was paid by the butchers in other cities. He said butchers in Baltimore were buying the lower grade beef and getting "prime" prices on it.

The packers defended the butchers in a spirited fashion. They condemned the press, which they said had not acted fairly toward the packer or the retailer. Articles that appeared in the daily papers, they said, lead the housewife to take the view that the retailer is "sticking" her on everything she buys.

"Fair Price" Official Will Not Change.

When the acting fair price commissioner refused to change the "price list" which he had issued the day before, or the classification which he had made, the local packers left, expressing the hope that he would realize that his action was bound to cause great hardship and injustice.

In his price list Bienemann quoted: Porterhouse steak, extra prime, 50 to 55 cents; medium-good, 45 cents; common-ordinary, 20 to 22 cents. Sirloin steak, extra prime, 40 to 45 cents; medium-good, 45 cents; common-ordinary, 20 to 22 cents. Round steak, extra prime, 40 to 45 cents; medium-good, 30 to 35 cents; common-ordinary, 25 cents.

The price list appeared in the influential "Evening Sun" headlined as follows: "Fair Prices on Beef Put at Low Mark. Bienemann says steak should cost 20 to 22 cents. Butchers asking 40 to 55 cents now. Commissioner declares only small part is 'top market.'"

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

George Mead has sold his meat market in Allison, Ia.

George Fuller has opened a meat market in Cherokee, Okla.

Owen Picknell will open a meat market in Champaign, Ill.

W. G. Harris has opened a meat market in Glendive, Mont.

F. Tomlin has opened a meat market in Bellingham, Minn.

D. F. Yealey has discontinued his meat business at Akron, O.

A new meat market was opened in Lancaster, O., August 28.

J. K. Sjol has engaged in the meat business in Van Hook, N. D.

A. W. Zaloudek will open a meat market in Lidgerwood, N. D.

A new meat market will be established soon in Highland, N. C.

O. A. Godske has purchased a meat market in West Branch, Ia.

J. Finkel will open a meat market and grocery in Clawson, Mich.

John Bazley has opened a cash meat market in Ypsilanti, Mich.

C. C. Bunn opened a butcher shop in Hillsboro, Ill., September 1.

Cooms & Naylor have opened a new meat market in Gering, Nebr.

Jos. A. Johnson has engaged in the meat business in Oakesdale, Wash.

J. L. Camp has opened a new stock of meats, etc., in Jennings, Okla.

Charles Caldwell, a butcher in Murray, Utah, died suddenly, August 21.

H. F. Prielipp, Kendall, Wis., has sold his meat market to Lem Turner.

The meat market of C. G. Nolan, Atlanta, Ga., has been damaged by fire.

Glen Lee has leased the meat market of H. C. Neptune in Parsons, Kans.

F. C. Weaver has opened a meat market and grocery in Mishawaka, Ind.

Lester Shrader has purchased the Braun & Fisher meat market in Angola, Ind.

C. H. Clayton has purchased the O'Day Bros. meat market in Emporia, Kans.

D. P. Johnson has sold his meat market in Hagerstown, Md., to Russell Wilson.

G. M. Frazier, Guthrie, Okla., has sold the Boston meat market to M. M. Cahill.

The Palace Meat Market, Parsons, Kans., has been moved to East Fifth street.

Hartwell Bros., Austin, Minn., have sold their meat market to Robert Johnson & Son.

Manchester & Zaiser sold their meat market in Hudson, Mich., to Henry Donnelly.

A. E. North sold his interest in the City Meat Market, Glasgow, Mont., to J. H. Coffey.

H. D. Bootsma will dispose of his meat business in DeSoto, Wis., and move to Viroqua.

Buehler Bros. have opened a meat market in Cairo, Ill., with Jack Watkins as manager.

The Evans Grocery Co., Bridgeport, Nebr., has established a meat market in its store.

A new meat market has been opened on the corner of Sixth and Main streets, Tulsa, Okla.

The Hunt Cut Rate Meat Market Co. has acquired the Cecil meat market in Sandusky, O.

A. L. LaMont has purchased the meat market formerly owned by John Lewis, in Sharon, Pa.

Al Ferleman, Manhattan, Kans., has moved his meat market from 204 to 216 Poyntz street.

E. N. Lundy has opened a meat market in Little Rock, Ark., under the name of The Quality Market.

Burglars took nearly \$500 from the safe in Buehler Bros. meat market, Mason City, Ia., on August 23.

C. C. Casner has disposed of his meat

market in Bardolph, Ill., to Ronald Landis and Merrill Switzer.

The meat market of Mr. Hewitt, in Florence, S. C., was damaged by fire, August 16, to the extent of \$300.

The Opiela meat market, Latrobe, Pa., has been opened as the Sanitary meat market by John A. Mattock.

The Arthur meat market, Junction City, Kans., has been moved from Seventh street to Washington street.

The Farmers Co-operative Merc. Co., Burrton, Kans., has opened its stock of meats, etc., in a new location.

Applications have been made by Faustino Martinez and Margarito Guerra to establish meat markets in Laredo, Tex.

George Foster has taken over the management of the butcher shop and grocery store in the Puritan market, Uniontown, Pa.

F. S. DeGroff of Canaan, N. Y., has contracted to supply a New York restaurant with 100,000 pounds of sausage from September to April.

Fern and Amos Rogers have purchased the meat market of Carl Risvold in Woodstock, Ill., and will conduct it under the name of Rogers Bros.

Bouvy & DeJean, grocers, Vincennes, Ind., have purchased the Consumers meat market and will operate the shop in connection with their store.

Application has been made by Jake Bonko, John Rabatin, John Susko, Frank Knorovsky, Andrew Mihelich and Mike Bonko of Johnstown, Pa., to incorporate for the purpose of buying and selling at retail meats, groceries, tobacco and dry goods.

BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia for the week of Aug. 21 to Aug. 27, 1920:

	21.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
Chicago	55	55	55	56	55 3/4	55 3/4
New York	56	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	57	57
Boston	57	57 1/2	58	58	58	58
Philadelphia	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	58	58	58

Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh centralized butter, 90 score, at Chicago:

	21.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
	52 3/4	52 3/4	53	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4

Receipts of butter by cities, tubs:

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.	—Since Jan. 1—	1920.	1919.
Chicago	46,107	53,039	47,574	1,727,172	1,947,403	
New York	43,345	44,086	56,095	1,535,051	2,172,419	
Boston	16,733	23,076	17,240	746,003	796,612	
Philadel.	11,973	12,555	9,392	447,098	478,844	

Total ... 118,158 132,756 130,910 4,456,524 5,395,278

Cold storage movement, lbs.:

	Into storage.	Out of storage.	On hand Aug. 27.	Cor. day, 1919.
Chicago	211,517	56,524	22,464,390	33,064,742
New York	230,228	78,761	21,610,177	26,432,691
Boston	82,119	132,934	16,328,771	17,463,810
Philadelphia	26,860	20,010	5,143,130	4,158,085
Total	551,524	288,229	65,546,378	81,149,328

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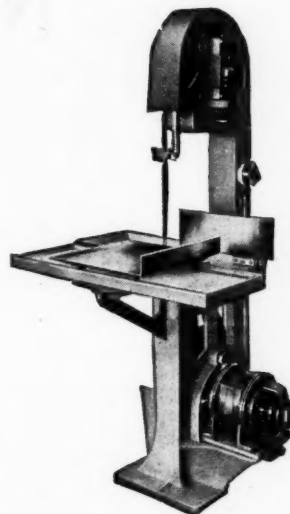
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"I have just started my machine for another season's run and am more than pleased with my investment. I saved over \$200.00 on my ice bill last year besides getting rid of the mess and slop around the shop—the box is as sweet and clean now as can be. It is a pleasure for the butcher who has used ice for 15 years to go into a box that is mechanically cooled.

The average butcher will use at least 55 tons of ice a season—at \$7.00 per ton equal to \$385.00 per year. Figure this on a ten-year basis for I am figuring the machine the same. That would make his ice cost him in ten years \$3,850.00 and nothing left. The cost of running the machine using city water at 70c per thousand gallons, while water pumped from a well would be much cheaper, but take the city water at that high figure, and the cost of running the machine for a period of ten years will not exceed \$2,000.00. You have saved \$1,850.00 and have the machine left, so the machine has paid for itself and is ready to go on doing business. It is just like this with me—if I had to run a market and use ice, I would not run the market."

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No. 42-D
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CHICAGO, U. S. A.

New York Section

S. Klieger, Inc., manufacturer and dealer in meat products at 118 East 112th street, has made an assignment to Peter Alpern.

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 28, 1920, on shipments sold out, ranged from 16.50 cents to 27 cents per pound, and averaged 21.53 cents per pound.

The following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during week ending August 28, 1920: Meat—Manhattan, 7,254 lbs.; Brooklyn, 982 lbs.; Queens, 67 lbs.; total, 8,303 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 15 lbs.; Brooklyn, 930 lbs.; Bronx, 1,381 lbs.; total, 2,326 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 6,277 lbs.

The annual report of the American Hide & Leather Company for the year ended June 30, 1920, which was issued this week showed a surplus after federal taxes and charges amounting to \$1,104,656. This was the equal to \$8.80 a share earned on the \$12,548,200 outstanding preferred stock. In the year before \$21.47 a share was earned on the stock then outstanding. Gross for the year increased from \$28,593,697 to \$37,516,048, but an increase in expenses from \$23,437,373 to \$34,382,963 more than offset the gain and the manufacturing profit for the year was decreased to \$3,133,085, compared with \$5,156,324 in the preceding year. The profit and loss surplus for the year was \$9,406,639, compared with \$9,540,928.

A welcome visitor to New York this week was David Moog, of the wholesale market of Wilson & Co., Chicago. This was Mr. Moog's first trip to New York in several years, and his host of friends and acquaintances in the trade here were very glad to see him.

Last week's games in the packers' baseball league resulted as follows: Nagle 5, Wilson 3; Swift 5, Stern 5. This latter was a tie game, 14 innings, game called on account of darkness. This was a very tight game and was highly interesting throughout. Standing of the league is as follows:

	Won	Lost
Wilson	11	3
Stern	9	3
Nagle	9	5
Swift	8	6
N. Y. Butchers	4	11
U. D. B. Co.	1	14

EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

Reacting from the general strong position of the previous two weeks, beef prices showed uneven decline, Philadelphia being the only exception. Lambs also followed the downward trend, closing steady to firm after three weeks' decline. Barring Philadelphia, veal market was strong, followed by sharp and uneven advances. Pork held generally steady at Monday's advance.

Although weather conditions were more favorable, barring Philadelphia, there was a general weakness in all these markets, and the closing prices were fully \$1.50@ \$2 lower on all grades of both steers and cows than one week ago, this greater decline shown on good and medium grades. The steadiness of the Philadelphia market was a feature of the week's beef trade, where a range of prices \$1 higher than the previous week was maintained. Practically no bulls, other than limited numbers of common bolognas, were offered, and prices showed no material change. There was some unevenness in the demand for kosher beef, although prices held generally steady.

Lamb trade throughout the week was slow, and prices fluctuated, Boston being the only market to remain steady. Philadelphia last Monday advanced and closed in line with the previous Tuesday, while New York declined sharply after midweek, closing \$2 below one week ago.

The generally slow demand for matured sheep, which has existed for the past three weeks, resulted in further decline in prices, Monday's higher range of prices being only partially maintained. There was a decided improvement in veal trade and sharply advancing prices at all points except Philadelphia. New York gained \$3 to \$4 over Monday and \$5 to \$6 over the previous week on all grades. Boston closing prices were \$3 higher than the previous Friday, while Philadelphia fluctuated during the week but closed \$5 above one week ago.

Monday's opening prices on fresh pork cuts ranging mostly \$2 higher than the previous week's close were well maintained, Boston showing slight additional gain during the week on the heavier average loin. Trade in shoulder cuts was light, but practically equal to the supply and prices, while firm, showed no material change. Boston closed weak and unevenly lower on beef with trade practically at a standstill. Lambs closed slow but steady, mutton weak and veal and pork strong. Philadelphia made a good clearance except a small carry-over of pork. All classes closed steady with undertone strong on veal. Beef closed slightly weak at New York, veal strong, lambs firm, mutton weak to lower and pork steady. There will be a light carry-over of beef and pork.

CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Receipts of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a month and a year ago, are reported as follows by the Market Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending Aug. 26, 1920:

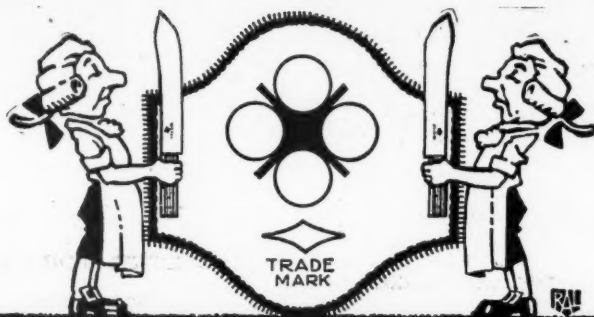
CATTLE.						
—Receipts—			Top price good steers.			
	Week	Same	Week	Week	Same	Week
	ending	Week	ending	ending	Week	ending
	Aug. 26,	1919,	Aug. 19,	Aug. 26,	1919,	Aug. 19,
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	3,125	9,207	3,888	\$14.50	\$14.00	\$14.00
Montreal (P. St. Chs.)	913	1,718	1,044	1.00	13.75	10.50
Montreal (E. End)	731	1,898	931	11.00	13.75	10.50
Winnipeg	8,311	8,939	6,477	12.00	13.00	12.00
Calgary	1,505	4,882	1,393	10.00	11.75	9.75
Edmonton	1,197	1,445	608	9.50	11.50	10.00
CALVES.						
—Receipts—			Top price good calves.			
	Week	Same	Week	Week	Same	Week
	ending	Week	ending	ending	Week	ending
	Aug. 26,	1919,	Aug. 19,	Aug. 26,	1919,	Aug. 19,
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	1,031	1,454	1,172	\$19.50	\$22.00	\$18.50
Montreal (P. St. Chs.)	520	808	867	14.00	16.00	14.50
Montreal (E. End)	400	1,123	548	14.00	16.00	14.50
Winnipeg	523	491	735	12.00	14.00	12.00
Calgary	197	1,878	286	10.75	11.25	10.85
Edmonton	156	328	73	9.50	10.00	10.50

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern market on Thursday, Sept. 2, 1920, as follows:

	CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
Fresh Beef—				
STEERS:				
Choice	\$27.50@28.00	\$27.00@	\$26.00@27.00	\$....@
Good	24.00@27.00	25.00@26.50	21.00@24.00	25.00@26.00
Medium	19.00@22.00	20.00@23.50	18.00@21.00	20.00@23.00
Common	14.00@18.00	18.00@20.00	16.00@18.00	16.00@19.00
COWS:				
Good	17.00@18.00	....@	....@	18.00@
Medium	15.00@17.00	17.00@17.50	15.00@17.00	16.00@17.00
Common	12.00@14.00	15.00@16.00	....@	15.00@16.00
BULLS:				
Good@@@@
Medium@@@@
Common	10.25@11.00	....@	11.50@13.00	11.00@13.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—				
LAMB:				
Choice	28.00@29.00	30.00@31.00	28.00@30.00	30.00@31.00
Good	26.00@27.00	29.00@30.00	26.00@27.00	29.00@30.00
Medium	23.00@25.00	25.00@27.00	23.00@25.00	27.00@29.00
Common	19.00@22.00	....@	....@	23.00@26.00
YEARLINGS:				
Good	23.00@24.00@@@
Medium	20.00@22.00	20.00@22.00@@
Common	18.00@19.00	....@	....@	20.00@21.00
MUTTON:				
Good	13.00@15.00	16.00@18.00	16.00@18.00	18.00@
Medium	11.00@13.00	12.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@17.00
Common	9.00@11.00	10.00@12.00	10.00@12.00	10.00@14.00
*Fresh Veal—				
Choice	25.00@27.00	....@	30.00@31.00@
Good	22.00@23.00	....@	24.00@28.00@
Medium	17.00@20.00	16.00@17.00	20.00@23.00	19.00@22.00
Common	14.00@16.00	14.00@15.00	....@	15.00@18.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—				
LOINS:				
8-10 lb. average	39.00@40.00	37.00@38.00	36.00@38.00	35.00@36.00
10-12 lb. average	37.00@38.00	35.00@36.00	34.00@36.00	34.00@35.00
12-14 lb. average	33.00@34.00	32.00@34.00	31.00@33.00	32.00@33.00
14 lb. over	29.00@30.00	28.00@30.00	27.00@29.00	27.00@31.00
SHOULDERS:				
Plain@@@@
Skinned	22.00@23.00	22.00@23.00	22.00@23.00	21.00@23.00
PICNICS:				
4-6 lb. average	21.00@22.00	22.00@23.00	....@	21.00@22.00
6-8 lb. average	20.00@21.00	21.00@22.00	20.00@@
8 lb. over	18.00@20.00	19.00@20.00@@
BUTTS:				
Boneless@@@@
Boston Style	28.00@33.00@	26.00@27.00	26.00@28.00

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.



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Mr. Butcher: When you select your Butcher Knives and Steels use experience as your guide.
It need not be your own experience—let it be that of the thousands of satisfied butchers using John Wilson's Cutlery—with the Peppercorn-Diamond Trade Mark.
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DAY'S MEAT MIXERS

Seven Sizes—60 lbs. to 1100 lbs.
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Mixing Meats, Sausage
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**32 FLAVORS AND
OLD VIRGINIA
FRUIT-PUNCH**

The C.F. SAUER CO.
RICHMOND, VA.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to choice.....	8.50@17.25
Cows, common to choice.....	2.75@ 9.50
Bulls, common to choice.....	5.75@10.00
Heifers, fair to choice.....	8.50@11.35

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, com. to prime, per 100 lbs.....	16.00@23.00
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.....	12.00@15.00
Calves, skim milk, per 100 lbs.....	10.00@11.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, com. to good, 100 lbs.....	11.00@15.00
Sheep, ewes, prime, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@ 8.25
Sheep, com. to good, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 7.75
Sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@ 3.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@16.50
Hogs, medium.....	@17.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@17.25
Pigs.....	@16.50
Roughs.....	@13.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native, heavy.....	26 @27
Choice, native, light.....	26 @27
Native, common to fair.....	22 @24

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native, heavy.....	26 @27
Choice, native, light.....	27 @28
Native, common to fair.....	22 @24
Choice, Western, heavy.....	24 @25
Choice, Western, light.....	18 @20
Common to fair, Texas.....	17 @18
Good to choice heifers.....	@26
Common to fair heifers.....	@23
Choice cows.....	18 @20
Common to fair cows.....	14 @16
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	13 1/2 @14 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City
No. 1 ribs.....	34 @36	@34
No. 2 ribs.....	31 @33	@32
No. 3 ribs.....	28 @30	28 @30
No. 1 loins.....	@40	42 @43
No. 2 loins.....	@34	40 @41
No. 3 loins.....	@24	36 @38
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	35 @36	33 @35
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	31 @32	30 @32
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	28 @30	27 @29
No. 1 rounds.....	@27	@27
No. 2 rounds.....	@22	@25
No. 3 rounds.....	@17	@24
No. 1 chucks.....	@20	@22
No. 2 chucks.....	@16	@20
No. 3 chucks.....	@12	16 @18

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@32
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@30
Western calves, choice.....	@28
Western calves, fair to good.....	@24
Grassers and buttermilks.....	17 @20

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@23 1/2
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	@23 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@23 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@24 1/2
Pigs.....	@24 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	31 @32
Lambs, choice.....	30 @31
Sheep, choice.....	17 @18
Sheep, medium to good.....	16 @17
Sheep, culls.....	11 @12

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	36 @37
Smoked hams, 12@14 lbs. avg.....	36 @37
Smoked picnics, light.....	23 @24
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	21 @22
Smoked shoulders.....	23 @24
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	48 @52
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	35 @36
Dried beef cuts.....	48 @52
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	36 @39

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	35 @42
Frozen pork loins.....	32 @37
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@60
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@60
Shoulders, city.....	@25
Shoulders, Western.....	@24
Butts, regular, Western, frozen.....	@27
Butts, regular, fresh, city.....	@32
Butts, boneless, Western, frozen.....	@32
Fresh hams, city.....	@33
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@23

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	125.00@150.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 48 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	125.00@140.00
Black hooft, per ton.....	85.00@ 95.00
Striped hooft, per ton.....	85.00@ 85.00
White hooft, per ton.....	125.00@135.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	150.00@160.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 cu. and over, No. 1s.....	250.00@300.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 cu. and over, No. 2s.....	200.00@225.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 cu. and over, No. 3s.....	125.00@175.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C., trim'd.....	@42c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@32c.	a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@70c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@100c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@60c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@15c.	a pound
Livers, beef.....	@18c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c.	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@10c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c.	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	@65c.	a pound
Lamb's fries.....	@12c.	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@23c.	a pound

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	7
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@2.00
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.50
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@.95
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or blis., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles, via freight.....	@18
Hog bungs.....	@27
Hog bungs, export.....	@27
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@22
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@28
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@40
Beef, weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@10
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@1.25
Beef weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@4

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	26	29
Pepper, Sing., black.....	14	17
Pepper, red.....	27	31
Allspice.....	9 1/2	12 1/2
Cinnamon.....	18	22
Coriander.....	4 1/2	7
Cloves.....	38	43
Ginger.....	18	21
Mace.....	42	47

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, blis.....	@14
Refined saltpetre, small crystal, blis.....	@15
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y., carloads, blis. or sacks.....	@ 5 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., less than carloads.....	@ 6
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, carloads.....	@ 6 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, less than carloads.....	@ 6 1/2
Double refined saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 130 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.	@ 6 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@.25
No. 2 skins.....	@.23
No. 3 skins.....	@.10
Branded skins.....	@.18
Ticky skins.....	@.18
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@.23
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@.21
No. 1, 9 1/2 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 3.00
No. 2, 9 1/2 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 2.80
No. 1 B. M., 9 1/2 @12 lbs.....	@ 2.80
No. 2 B. M., 9 1/2 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 2.60
Branded skins, 9 1/2 @12 1/2 lbs.....	@ 2.10

Ticky skins, 9 1/2 @12 lbs.....	@ 2.10
No. 1, 12 1/2 @14 lbs.....	@ 3.75
No. 2, 12 1/2 @14 lbs.....	@ 3.50
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2 @14 lbs.....	@ 3.50
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2 @14 lbs.....	@ 3.25
No. 1 kip, 14 @18 lbs.....	@ 4.25
No. 2 kips, 14 @18 lbs.....	@ 4.00
No. 1 B. M., 14 @18 lbs.....	@ 4.00
No. 2 B. M., 14 @18 lbs.....	@ 3.75
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@ 4.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@ 4.50
Branded kips.....	@ 3.50
Heavy branded kips.....	@ 3.50
Ticky kips.....	@ 3.00
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ 3.50

All skins must have tail bone cut.

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@42
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@40
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@38
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@36
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@32
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@30
Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.	
W'n, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@41
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@39
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@37
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@35
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@31
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@29
Fowls—Fresh—Ice—Barrels.	
Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	@40
Western, dry picked, 4 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	@39
Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	@38
Western, dry picked, 3 1/2 lbs. each, lb.....	@35
W'n, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	@29
Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or blis.	
Western, dry picked, lb.....	@27
Western, scalded.....	@26
Ducks—	
Long Island, spring, lb.....	@36
Squabs—	
Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@9.50
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@8.50
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@7.50
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	6.00@6.50
Prime, white, 6 to 6 1/2 lbs. to doz.....	4.50@5.00
Dark, per dozen.....	3.50@4.00
Culls, per dozen.....	1.50@2.00

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, colored, via express.....	35 @39
Broilers, colored and mixed, via express.....	37 @40
Broilers, white leghorn, via express.....	35 @37
Old roosters, via freight.....	23 @23
Turkeys, via freight.....	28 @35
Ducks, Western, via freight.....	28 @30
Geese, Southern and Southwest'n, via freight.....	25 @25
Pigeons, per pair, via freight, or express.....	40 @40
Guineas, per pair.....	1.25 @1.25

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	@56
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	56 1/2 @57
Creamery, firsts.....	53 @55 1/2
Creamery, seconds.....	48 @50
Creamery, lower grades.....	46 @47 1/2

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	61 @62
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	58 @60
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	54 @57
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	49 @53
Fresh gath. checks, fair to choice, dry.....	41 @43
Fresh gathered dirties, No. 1.....	45 @46

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@53.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@55.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 7.75
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	3.85@ 3.90
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. \$6.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia.....	7.40 and 10c
Garbage tankage.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	7.50 and 10c
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos.	
Lime.....	7.50 and 10c
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (85c. per unit available phos. acid).....	—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, pep 100 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75

